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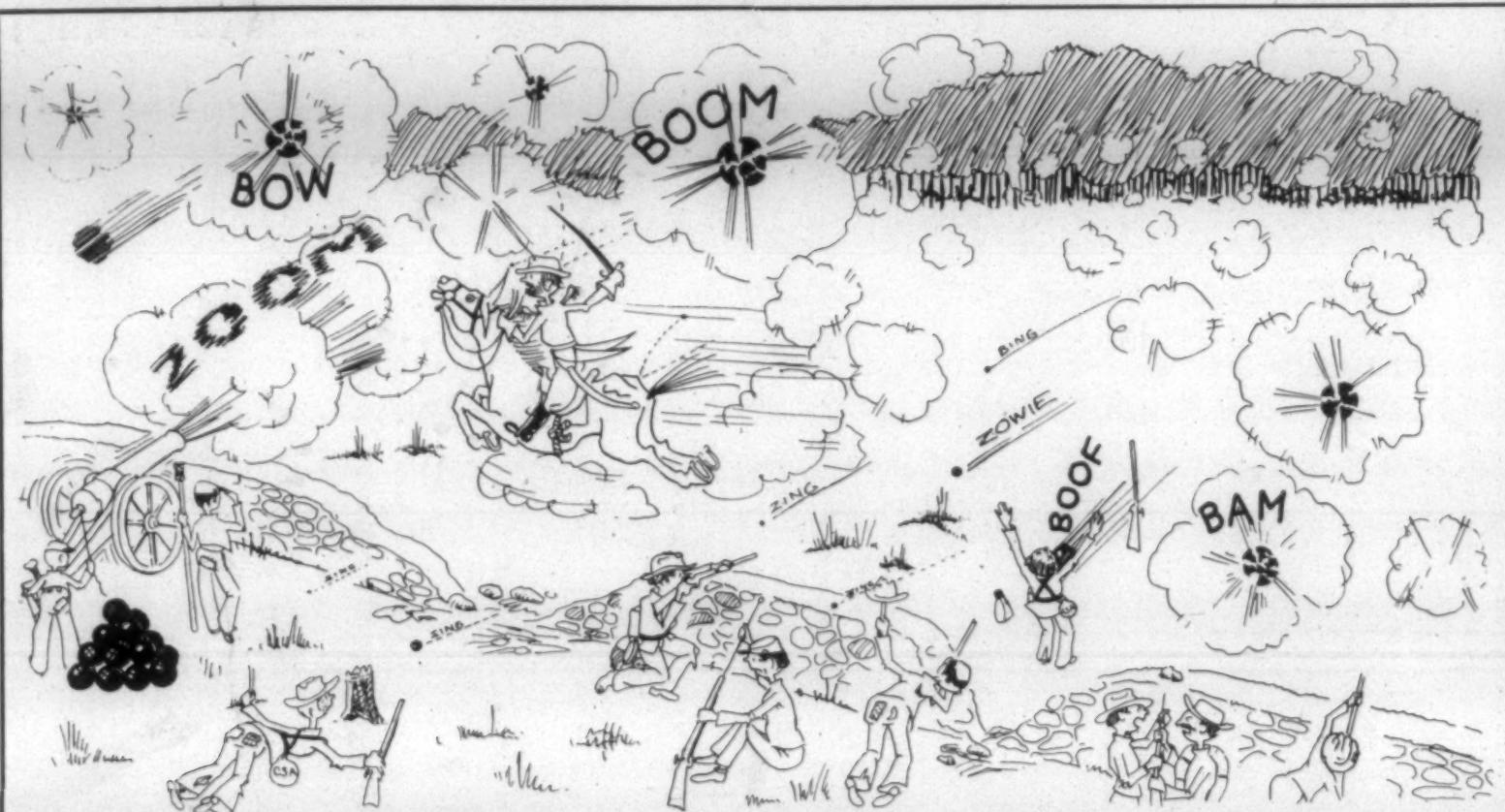
INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 34

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1928

NUMBER 3



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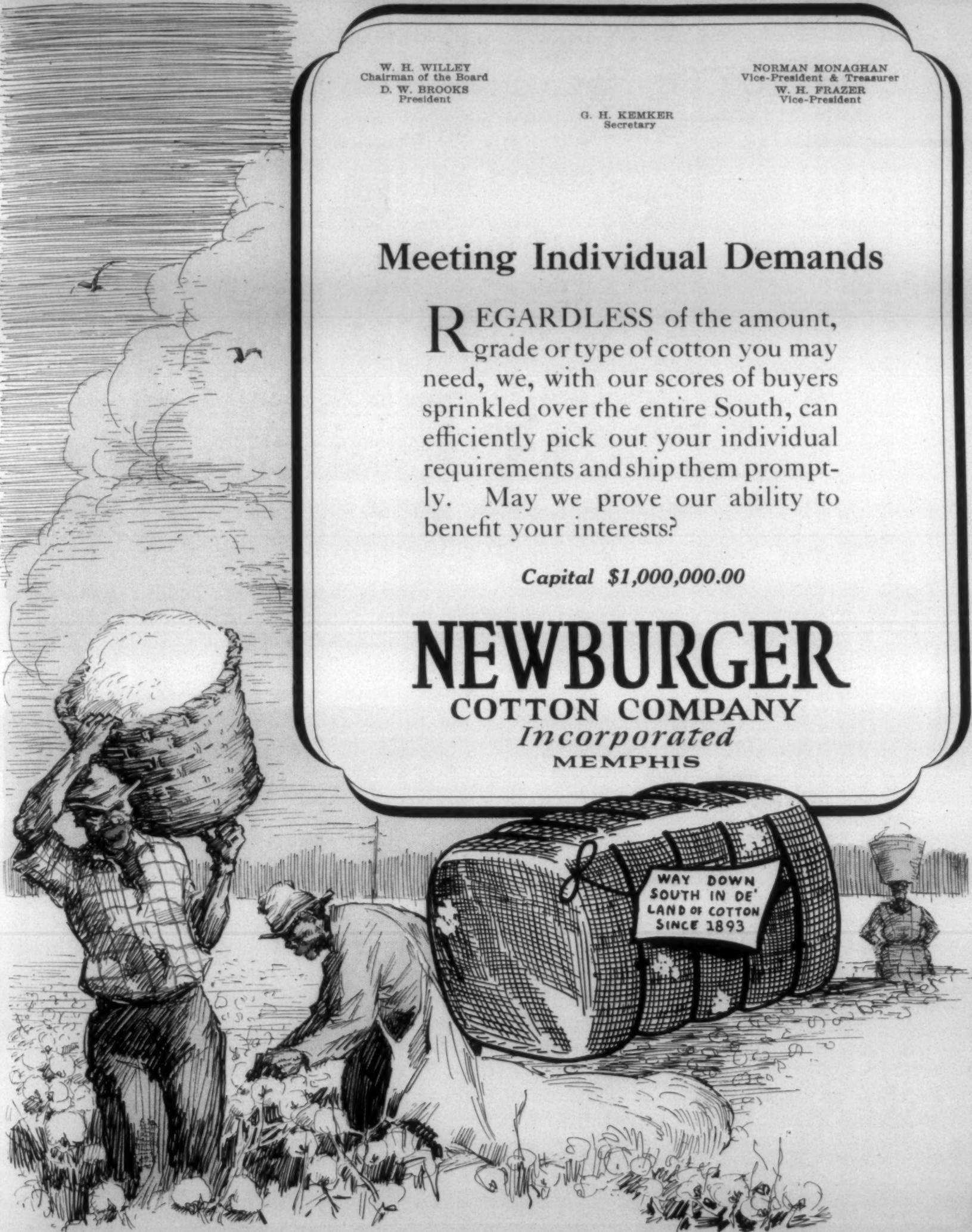
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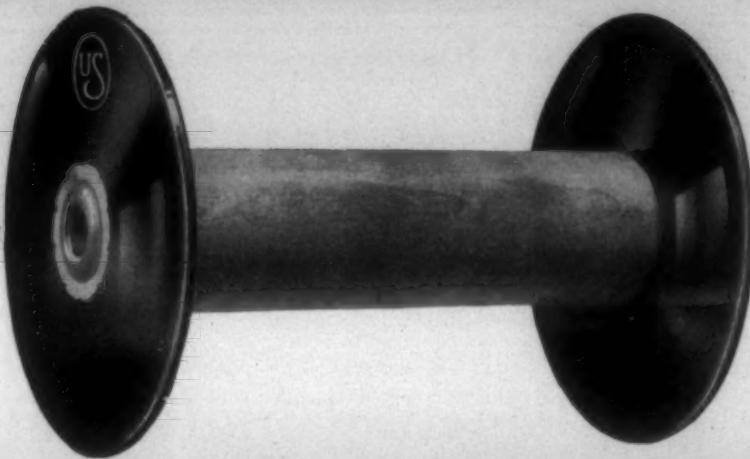
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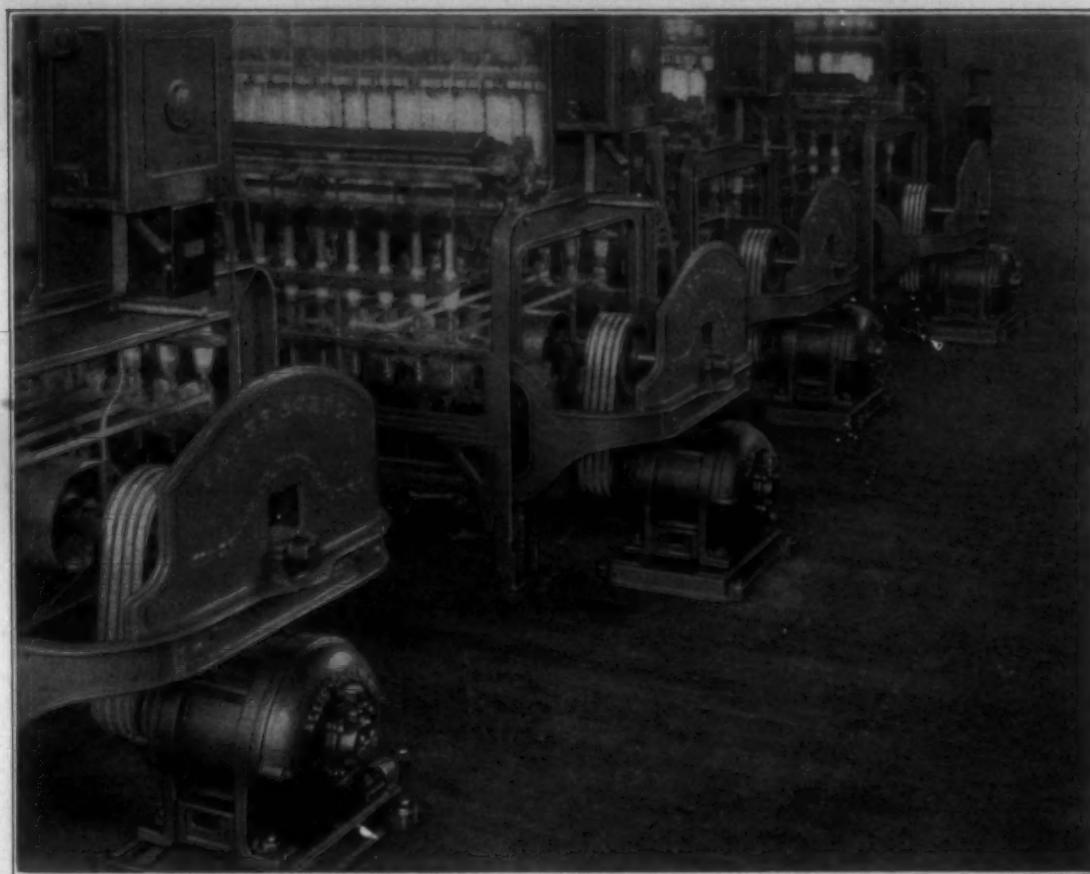
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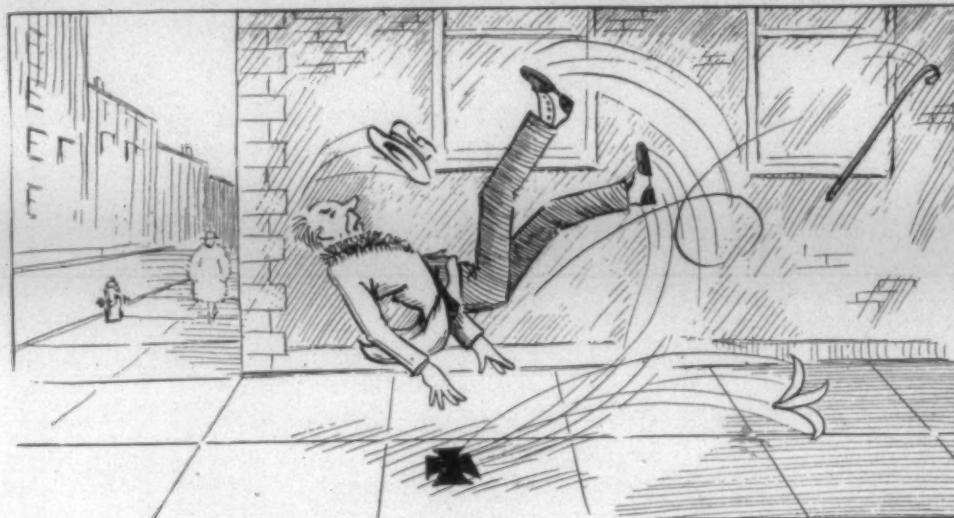
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1897

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1928

NUMBER 3

How To Deal With The Financially Unsound Mills

This article dealing with cotton mill conditions in England is reprinted from The Commercial of Manchester, Eng., because it gives much valuable and interesting information.—Editor.

At a meeting of the British Association of Managers of Textile Works in Manchester recently, an address was given by W. Ewart Shepherd, of the District Bank, Ltd., on "The Banks and the Cotton Trade." After some general remarks, Mr. Shepherd referred to the present relations between the banks and the cotton spinning mills, which have arisen as a result of the expansion of the industry's indebtedness to the banks. It was shown that this indebtedness was a post-war feature, as before 1914 the banks were seldom called upon to find more accommodation for spinning companies than was needed for ordinary business requirements. There were times when companies would lean on their bankers temporarily either during periods of depression or in some cases for the purchase or renewal of machinery, but even the amount advanced was not large when compared with present-day accommodation. It was not until the year 1919 that the indebtedness of mills approached the huge figures that they stand at today. Those overdrafts have been created by four main causes:

1. The unpaid balance of the turnover accommodation.
2. The repayment of loan interest not earned and accumulated bank interest.
3. Accumulated losses.

The methods adopted to effect the purchase and sale of the mills in 1919-20, said Mr. Shepherd, frequently differed in detail, but so far as the banks were concerned the operation was usually as follows:—A syndicate negotiated for the purchase of the assets of the company at a certain price, and arranged with a banker to find the purchase money pending the issue of share capital and the receipt of loan money. The loan by the bank was intended to be only temporary, and if there was any balance owing to the banker after capital and loan money had been received, it was expected to be of an amount which could soon be repaid from the big profits then obtaining. Very many concerns changed hands in this manner and cleared off their indebtedness to their bankers in accordance with arrangements. It was

not until the slump came that the real trouble began. The prices paid for the old companies had risen with the fever of speculation, and it was found that having advanced the money for the purchase of the old company, the new company could not be floated on the estimated basis, because the public would neither subscribe for the capital nor advance the necessary balance on loan. The banks, therefore, were caught with the balance. Profits were falling rapidly, so that the estimated aid from the source failed. Probably never has the cotton trade experienced such a debacle as took place at that time. Raw cotton prices particularly "points on," fell with startling rapidity. Cancellation of orders and repudiation of contracts by foreign purchasers brought heavy losses to all branches of the textile industry. The repayment of the turnover balance was impossible.

It has been said that the banks should have declined to finance the turnover of spinning companies, and that if they had so declined, much of the subsequent difficulties from which the trade has suffered might have been prevented. But if the banks had so declined, is it right to assume that the turnovers would not have taken place? Ways and means would undoubtedly have been found to meet the situation. The refusal of the banks might, towards the end, have had a moral effect and damped down the enthusiasm of the would-be new shareholders, but at what point had the banks to say "No more?" The writing up of capital values is not necessarily bad finance. The capital value of a spinning company depends on the cost of building and equipping a mill and the profit-earning capacity of that mill when erected. In 1918-19 both the cost of erection and the profit-earning capacity stood high. Profits were undoubtedly abnormal, and were not a sound basis to work from for such a purpose, any more than the abnormal losses being made today would suffer from loss of depreciation for income tax purposes, has a distinct advantage. Where the cost of erection was taken as the basis I think it will be found that those companies are very little out on present-day costs, assuming, of course, that depreciated value at the time of purchase had been allowed for. The difficulties have been caused less by the capital value than

by the form in which that capital is created.

Throughout the fall in values, which has meant the fall in their collateral, the banks have continued to give all the support that was necessary to industry to help them to weather the depression, and no restriction has been placed on credit required for sound trading. The cotton industry in particular has no ground for complaint. The companies, as heavy borrowers and also as holders of stock, have been badly hit. This is the unfortunate effect of deflation, and the Lancashire mills have suffered probably more than the average industrial undertaking because of the practice of floating on borrowed money.

Much of the present difficulty of the spinning industry has been brought about by what was recently described as "the iniquitous system of loan money." During ordinary times, and more particularly during good times, the system worked well. The advantage of this method of finance was that companies would be floated on a low paid-up capital, the balance of capital being made up of loans. No doubt much money was attracted to the industry which would not have been obtained from the issue of shares, because the loans could be deposited from time to time in small or large amounts, repayable on demand or short notice, and carrying a fixed rate of interest higher than would be obtained at savings banks. The fixed interest being at a lower rate than the average earned on loan plus capital, the company was able to pay a high rate to its shareholders. The security of the loanholders consisted of the mill itself and the uncalled capital. It was the uncalled capital that the loanholders relied on mainly as being a relatively more liquid asset.

Of what value is this uncalled capital today? Many hundreds of people took up shares in spinning companies during 1919-20 without regard to the heavy liability hanging over them. Believing themselves to be acting prudently, many individuals invested the amount of their unpaid share liability in loans either in the same company or in some other spinning company. What is their position? Where they have loan and shares in the same company they may have a right of set-off—subject to liquidation. Where the loan and shares are in different

companies, they are frequently unable to obtain repayment of their loan when required to meet calls and have to provide the call money from other sources. The shareholders have, on the whole, striven hard to meet their obligations to their company's creditors, though it has in many instances entailed great hardship, and the response to calls, particularly from the small holders, has been remarkably good. The position is unfortunate, but it has got to be faced. The burden must first fall on the proprietors—the shareholders—but every possible consideration should be given to those of them who endeavor to meet their liabilities in face of great difficulties.

The heavy payments in interest on borrowed money have been a severe drain on the industry. With continuous and heavy losses, with margins that do not cover interest charges, the result must inevitably be expenditure of capital or reserves, and, further, it must come out of liquid assets or by borrowing from the bank. The risk of a withdrawal of loan money during periods of stringency is another weakness of the system. On the whole, the loanholders have been remarkably patient. Patience is their only hope. If loanholders press for withdrawal there is nothing for the company to do but apply to the court for a scheme of arrangement to tie up creditors, or liquidation. The Federation in their report last month threw cold water on these schemes. Their avoidance is desirable, but what is the alternative? It might be liquidation or a general reconstruction of finances, but unless such reconstruction eliminates the heavy loan indebtedness of the companies the possibility of having to apply for a scheme would still exist. All the schemes have not been brought about because of the bad financial positions of the companies; many of them have been the direct result of sudden loan withdrawal which could not possibly be met. That position has got to be dealt with, and short of liquidation and sale, the scheme is the only practical way of dealing with individual companies. As to what steps should be taken under the scheme to reconstruct the finances must depend on each individual case. I have not time to enter into desirable provisions, but points which should be watched are the

payment of capital in the form of interest, provision for adequate depreciation before payment of interest, and the choice of capable men to direct the concern.

From time to time in the last few years the unpaid capital or part of the unpaid capital of the mills has been called up, and in many instances it has been used indirectly to meet creditors' interest so that no real benefit has accrued to the company from the calls. Obviously such a policy cannot be continued, and from a strict financial point of view and also from the interest of the creditors, both secured and unsecured should not be possible. Such a policy means that the capital of the concern, which constitutes the assets of the creditors, is being paid out to them as interest, not necessarily at the rate of 20s in the pound, but being subject to income tax at the rate of 4s. in the pound the recipient only receives the remaining 16s., unless he is exempt from taxation. In any case, whether he receives his 20s. or 16s. he is receiving back his capital. The un-called capital should be used for reducing the indebtedness of the company to its creditors. In many cases it is only by this replacement that the shareholders can regain ownership of the companies of which they are nominal proprietors, for the whole of their present capital is dead, and if under normal conditions of trade the profit, over and above working expenses, is only sufficient to meet interest on creditors' loans, then the prospect of the shareholders regaining control is remote. There may be some companies where even fully called capital is dead, because the value of the assets is not sufficient to cover creditors' loans. On the other hand, there are many mills where an equity still exists to the share holders on the present capital. To those mills I would say, "Make every possible effort to pay out your creditors and obtain unfettered control before it is too late."

The banks have been approached from time to time to put forward or support some policy. It is not for the banks to put forward a policy; that is the duty of the spinners. How can the banks be expected even to support a policy when the spinners themselves cannot apparently come to an agreement on any policy? If the banks' assistance is required for any practical proposal which has the support of the whole of the industry, and which would with reasonable certitude put the industry on a sound competitive basis, I am quite sure that the banks would give their assistance. Apart from that, the banks must deal with each individual case on its merits. It is no advantage to the banks to have the cotton-spinning industry in its present condition. They have no desire to be the owners of the cotton-spinning concerns. Neither is it to their interest that mills should be thrown on the market, but unless a way out can be discovered that undesirable consummation is inevitable.

How is the present deplorable position of the spinning industry to be met? The spinning section is made up of many units, and those units

vary one from another in counts and qualities of yarn spun, in efficiency of management, in efficiency of productive capacity, and in financial strength. These variations tend to make co-ordination difficult, and experience has shown it to be impossible when attempted en masse. If there is to be anything attempted in this direction it must come through the smaller grouping of units. Effective amalgamation on such lines will necessarily mean that all parties at present interested in the concerns will have to face the position and, if necessary, be prepared to accept something less than the face value of their assets or to change the nature of their claims. The mills could be taken over by a holding company on a reasonable valuation, and the relative value of each form of creditor in the old company determined. Even debenture-holders might in some cases have to face a loss in such a scheme or take shares for some portion of their debt. Shareholders, where there is an equity due to them, would receive shares in the amalgamated concern in exchange for shares in the old company. Considerable difficulties are likely to be experienced in valuing the interest of the various creditors, particularly mortgagees or debenture-holders, for they would have to be reasonably satisfied that they were not giving up a sound security for a doubtful one. Difficulties should not be allowed to stand in the way of the attempt. Given men of character and vision to direct, success should attend this venture.

Amalgamation on this or similar lines should effect considerable saving in expense of management and in general cost of production. These savings and the increased selling strength which should accrue to such a company would be the major factors in its favor. The mere alteration in the financial position, though it is in the right direction, and a policy from which benefits would accrue later, has little importance at the present time in relation to the costs of production, because such costs have little bearing on the present selling price of yarn. Unless the selling price of cloth can be reduced to a level which will increase demand, the elimination of a number of mills is inevitable. During the process it is possible that many of the better-equipped mills will be adapted for fine spinning, and so increase the competition at the end of the industry. I believe, in fact, that there is a movement in that direction today.

It is frequently stated, and firmly believed abroad, that yarn margins would be reduced if the spinning companies could only reconstruct their finances and return to a full 48-hour week. While I agree that the existence of interest charges on borrowed money will necessitate the spinner attempting to obtain prices which will cover that interest, I do not believe that it has had anything like the effect imagined. It has not had that effect for the simple reason that the spinners have been competing with one another for the relatively small business, and the prices they have been prepared to accept have not covered full interest

costs. With regard to full time, there is at present no restriction on the hours worked, and yet if all mills attempted to spin on a full production basis it would either mean spinning for stock or cutting further into margins.

In many cases mills have paid no dividends for years. Others have paid them out of reserves, while some few favored ones have managed to earn some interest. A great deal has depended on the capitalization and the yarn spun. In considering the dividend-paying capacity, loans—including bank advances—must be taken as capital. Both the dividends and the interest must, of course, have been earned. Viewed in that way, I think it will be found that the position is not nearly so hopeless as would appear if dividends alone are considered. On the other hand, account must be taken of the failure of many of the companies to allow for adequate depreciation, and further, the depreciation when charged frequently becomes ineffective for the purpose intended, because instead of providing a depreciation fund it has either gone in reduction of the bank balance or loans or in payment of loan interest. If loan interest has been earned after depreciation allowance, it does operate, in effect, as a payment of dividend, and that should also be taken into account in considering the earning capacity for the purpose of determining the capital value from that point of view as against the "cost of erection" basis. If liquidations can be avoided and the spinning companies put on a sound capital basis, a basis which provides for a satisfactory depreciation fund and a reasonable return on the capital employed, it will not be done on lower margins. I cannot see any prospect of further reduction in margins unless there is a fall in the financial costs, or alternatively or concurrently an increase in the productivity of the machinery.

The main problem to be solved is that of our competitive efficiency, and that problem brings within its ambit the whole of the textile industry, from raw cotton to finished goods and also auxiliaries, the principal one being transport. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce are holding an inquiry on these lines, and though there is a great deal to be said for the impartial inquiry which has been suggested from time to time, I feel that there may be advantages in the method adopted by the Chamber of Commerce because, subject to a Government inquiry, all facts must necessarily be voluntary, and the Chamber may be able to get those facts when an outside body would fail. Its success depends largely on the support given to it and to the courage of those who may have to criticise their confreres. The minor problem, which affects the American spinning section, is only minor in that it represents a part of a whole. Actually it will in my opinion, be as difficult of solution as the major problem; in fact, the latter cannot be satisfactorily solved until the former is dealt with. Production has got to be reduced, and reduced production can only be economically carried out, if it is to be of long standing, by the elimination

Thursday, March 15, 1928.

of a certain number of units, and those units must be the least economic producers. The problem will settle itself if left alone. It is all a question of whether it should be left for what are called economic laws to operate, or whether, in this twentieth century, it is possible by organization to prevent that slow attrition.

I am not pessimistic as to the ultimate future of Lancashire, but unless the situation is taken in hand in a more determined manner than hitherto, unless we are prepared to face realities, to appreciate that conditions have changed, and that our outlook and methods must change with them, then must Lancashire's staple industry sink to a position of permanent inferiority, meeting only the demand which our competitors cannot at the time supply, and so see our mills gradually falling into desuetude.

Twine Makers Consider Code

Preparation of a code of sound business principles, looking to the elimination of unfair and unsound trade practices, will be undertaken by manufacturers of cotton wrapping twine. A largely attended meeting at which 90 per cent of the cotton twine producers of the United States were represented was held at the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

At the conclusion of the morning session which was devoted to a discussion of trade practices, a committee was appointed to review the points developed and to make recommendations to the afternoon session. This committee consisted of William D. Anderson, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; Alex A. Shuford, Shuford Mills, Hickory, N. C.; W. E. Evans, Linen Thread Company, New York City, and George A. Sloan, secretary of the Cotton-Textile Institute, who presided at the meeting.

Following the report of the committee it was the sense of the meeting that a Code of Trade Practices be formulated along lines similar to what has been done in a number of other industries for presentation to the individual mills concerned.

Hosiery Production Larger

Production, shipments, stock on hand and orders booked on hosiery increased during January in the Third (Philadelphia) Federal Reserve District, according to official statistics. The total output for the district was 1,344,358 dozen pairs, 8.2 per cent more than the previous month.

Other totals on all kinds of hosiery with the change in percentage from December given in parentheses were: Shipments, 1,235,000 dozen pairs (0.3 per cent more); stock, finished and in the gray, 2,317,554 (2.9 per cent more); orders, 1,203,746 (3.9 per cent more); cancellations, 40,898 (14.3 per cent less); unfilled orders, 3,196,118 (1.3 per cent less).

Production of women's full-fashioned hosiery totaled 661,862 dozen pairs, a 4.5 per cent increase, but shipments, which were 570,861 dozen pairs, were 11.1 less.



General view of Spinning Room of the Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga. 254 Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives in operation in this mill.

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Program for Dyers' and Finishers' Meeting

THE complete program for the meeting of the Dyers, Bleachers Finishers' Division of the Southern Textile Association, to be held at the Southern Manufacturers' Club, Charlotte, on Saturday, March 17th, has been announced by Paul F. Haddock, chairman of the Division.

The program is arranged to cover a wide range of subjects of interest to all members of the Division and should make for a meeting of unusual value. It begins with a Dutch luncheon, at 1:35 p. m. which will be followed by the presentation of a number of papers on dyeing, bleaching, finishing and mercerizing. At 3:30 the members will divide into groups for discussion of the particular processes in which they are interested. After adjournment of until 7 p. m., when dinner will be served at Hotel Charlotte. This dinner to be tendered by the dyestuffs interests in Charlotte.

All members who expect to attend the dinner are urged to notify Mr. Haddock, or Secretary Gregg, of the association. The dinner program includes a number of addresses by well known speakers and several entertainment features.

The complete program follows:
Dutch Luncheon—Southern Manufacturers' Club, 1:30 p. m.

Papers to be Presented.

"General Relationship of Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing Processes," D. C. Newman, assistant manager, DuPont Company, Charlotte, N. C.

"Dyeing Fast Vat Colors," John Hennessee, General Dyestuff Corp., Charlotte, N. C.

"Do's and Don't of Rayon Dyeing," H. D. Rose, Southern representative, Viscose Company, Charlotte, N. C.

"Dyeing and Cross-Dyeing of Celanese in the Presence of Other Fibre," Todd B. Meisenheimer, Southern representative, American Cellulose & Chemical Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

"Bleaching of Piece Goods Containing Colored Stripes," C. B. Polter, technical demonstrator, Roessler & Haslacher Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.

"Preparation and After-treatment of Mercerized Yarn," J. W. Ivery, Mathieson Alkali Works, Charlotte, N. C.

"Care and Upkeep of Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machines," J. Ebert Butterworth, vice-president, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Group Meetings.

From 3:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m. the following groups will divide up and discuss any and all practical questions coming under their respective group.

Bleaching and Finishing — (Piece goods and yarns). Chairman: Julian Robertson, N. C. Finishing Company, Yadkin, N. C.

Mercerizing — (warp and skein yarns). Chairman: B. F. Mitchell, American Yarn & Processing Company, Mt. Holly, N. C.

Dyeing — (Raw stock, yarns and piece goods). Chairman: T. C. King, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.

Dyestuffs, Chemicals, etc. — Chairman: John L. Dabbs, Southern agent, DuPont Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machinery — Chairman: Fred H. White, Charlotte, N. C.

Banquet.

7:00 p. m., Hotel Charlotte.

A real dinner.

Good music — Hotel Charlotte Orchestra.

Address of welcome by ex-governor of North Carolina—Cameron Morrison.

Speech—E. H. Killheffer, president American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists; also president, Newport Chemical Works, Inc., Passaic, N. J.

"Loyalty and Cooperation with a View to Producing More Marketable Merchandise"—Harvey W. Moore, ex-mayor Charlotte, and secretary and treasurer Brown Manufacturing Company, Concord, N. C.

Talk by C. A. Buerk, president, Buffalo Electrical Chemical Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Adjournment 10:00 p. m.

Workers Not Dominated by Mill Owners

Spartanburg, S. C.—The claim that people living in mill communities were dominated by executives was false, Dr. Marjorie Potwine, director of community activities at Saxon Mills, declared in addressing the Spartanburg Social Service Club at its regular monthly meeting.

In the mill community there was as much independence of action as elsewhere, she asserted.

The meeting was held at Wesley house of the Spartan Mills community, some 50 social workers and visitors, including mill officials, being present. Supper was served, the community being host, club work girls serving; Miss L. Irma Bowman, Wesley house nurse, being in charge.

Mill people had little opportunity for self-expression in their work. Miss Potwine pointed out and this must be developed, therefore, in social and recreational life.

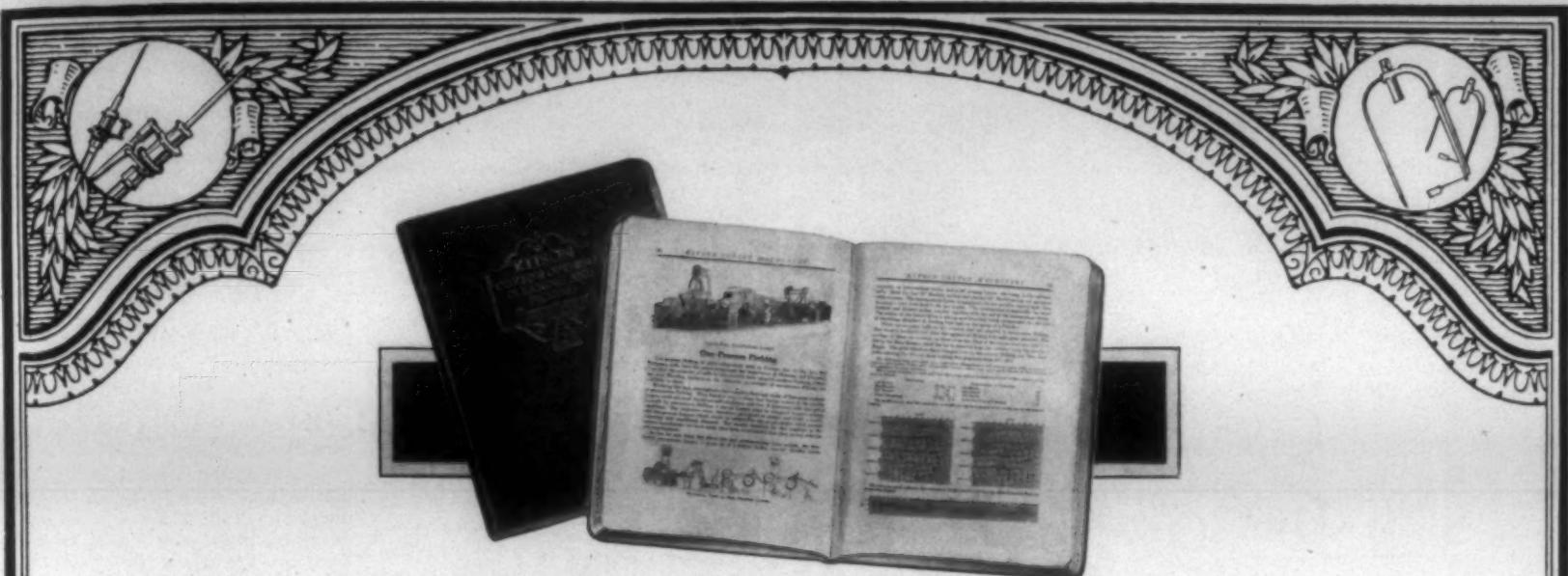
People were quick to respond, she had found, although she had been told it would be otherwise.

Social workers should "work with the people rather than for the people, for when you work for the people they think you are working at them," the speaker said.

She related various experiences in her work in communities.

Miss Nettie Stroup, worker in Wesley Community house, told of club work among kindergarten children, with the Girls' Reserve, in sewing and cooking circles, the story telling club, and among girls of 18 years and over who mapped out their own programs.

In all the work the religious note was dominant, she said; and Saturday morning a Bible school was held with more than 100 girls attending.



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You are sure to find in it something of personal interest to you and of practical interest to your organization. You'll want to read it and file it for reference later on.

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DUPLAN

Thursday, March 15, 1928.

of any stockholders in reference to the Brandon consolidation.

Brandon Mill now has an outstanding capital of \$1,457,000, of which \$500,000 represents preferred stock. Poinsett Mills' outstanding capital stock is \$474,000 and Woodruff Mills' capital is \$787,500.

Mills involved in the proposed merger, which will have a spindle total of 167,000 and 3,912 looms, not including looms to be placed in the Renfrew plant. Approximately 3,000 persons work in the four mills now operating.

None of the common stock to be authorized by the new corporation will be offered to the public at large, it is understood. Some of the preferred issue will be placed on public sale though.

Consolidation of the four textile plants and ownership by the corporation of the \$750,000 weaving and finishing plant now under construction at Travelers Rest will bring into existence one of the largest textile manufacturing organizations in the South. The Victor-Monaghan Corporation is the only one in South Carolina that can rival it.

New properties will be developed by the proposed Brandon corporation, it is anticipated, Travelers Rest being the site of the most likely immediate expansion. There are 400 acres of land owned by Mr. Smith and his associates at the place where the Renfrew plant is under construction.

Much of the plain goods now produced in the Brandon, Poinsett and Woodruff Mills will when the Renfrew plant is put into operation in July be finished there and shipped to buyers as finished goods, rather than going out as unfinished materials as in the past.

The Renfrew plant will also conduct weaving processes, several exclusive patterns being secured for that institution. Fabrics will be woven, treated and shipped as finished goods from that plant.

Gossett Mills to Consolidate

Anderson, S. C.—Plans for the merger of the Riverside, Toxaway and Gossett Mills, of Anderson, and of the Williamston Mill, of Williamston, were taken at a meeting of the directors of the three plants, held in Anderson.

It is proposed to form the Gossett Mills, which would have an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 would be paid in. James P. Gossett would be president of the mill and also a director, the other directors including B. B. Gossett and W. S. Lee, of Charlotte, and Judge H. H. Watkins and S. H. Lander, of Anderson. The merged mills would have a total of 101,992 ring spindles, 12,578 twister spindles, 1,888 looms and three dyeing, mercerizing and finishing plants.

Headquarters of the corporation will be in Anderson where the majority of the plants are located. Stock in the mills involved will be exchanged for stock in the new corporation, but this basis of exchange was not disclosed, many details not having been worked out. This and other necessary steps will be taken in the near future.

Five South Carolina Mills Plan Merger

Greenville, S. C.—The Brandon Mills, Brandon Duck Mills and the Poinsett Mills, all of Greenville, the Woodruff Mill, Woodruff, and the new Renfrew Mill, now under construction at Travelers Rest, are to be formed into one corporation, if stockholders approve the action of the directors. The new company will be known as the Brandon Corporation, and will be capitalized at more than \$9,500,000. The plan will be submitted to the stockholders on April 17.

\$9,500,000 Capital.

The proposed Brandon Corporation will be capitalized at more than \$9,500,000, the merger proposal calling for issuance of 95,000 shares of \$1 par value stock and 68,000 shares of no par value stock. Of that 95,000 shares of par value stock, as much as 45,000 shares will be authorized as preferred stock.

The mills affected are under control of President Aug. W. Smith, of Greenville, and his associates here and the Woodward-Baldwin Company interests, of Philadelphia, Pa. The latter is selling agent for products of the mills.

The directorate of the proposed Brandon Corporation will be composed of W. H. Baldwin and W. A. Baldwin, both of New York; Summerfield Baldwin, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., J. W. Norwood, H. T. Mills, C. E. Hatch and Aug. W. Smith, all of Greenville. Officers will be chosen by stockholders at their forthcoming meeting if the merger proposition meets with their approval.

Stockholders in mills in Greenville county will likely meet at the Brandon office on April 17, and stockholders in Woodruff Mill will gather in Woodruff.

Outstanding stock in the Brandon, Woodruff and Poinsett Mills is to be exchanged for stock on the proposed new corporation on the following basis:

Plan of Merger.

Brandon preferred to be exchanged for new preferred, share for share.

Brandon common stock to be exchanged on the basis of one share for 2.23 shares of new \$100 par value common and 2.23 shares of new no par value stock.

Woodruff common stock to be exchanged on the basis of one share for 1.35 shares of new \$100 par value common and 1.35 shares of new no par value stock.

Poinsett common stock to be exchanged on the basis of one share for .93 of a share of new \$100 par value common and .93 of a share of new no par value stock.

The Brandon Mill and Brandon Duck Mill are one corporation, and the Travelers Rest Renfrew plant has no outstanding stock.

Under the laws of South Carolina governing such consolidations, if any stockholder does not wish to exchange his holdings for new stock, he has the option of an appraisal and sale of his interests at full value. It is understood though that there will be no such action on the part



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C R O W N

Purification of Water For Industrial Purposes

By Daniel N. Weedon, Hungerford & Terry, Inc.

THE first thing in examining any water supply is to know the purposes for which you intended to use it, and coupled with that the quantity you will use, and very closely, the elements of a foreign nature that are in the water and which of these elements are objectionable.

Turbidity and Color.

Those are the first things to consider. In general, the factor of most importance is turbidity, because that must be taken out. Even a woolen mill doing scouring or very heavy coloring, ought to have turbidity removed. Then follows colors, which are closely akin to turbidity; that is, any suspended matter that sand filtration could remove. Color might be made up of the same volume and plain sand filtration will not take it out.

Water might also contain alkali, nitrate, calcium, magnesium, iron and possibly odor and taste. Inasmuch as I am talking about water for industrial purposes only, taste does not come in. Odor must be considered. Some waters in New England, after proper filtration and after standing for a reasonable number of hours, will begin to smell. Just why that has not been taken out, I don't know. It can be killed by copper sulphate, but that is also objectionable.

*Address before New York Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Take water with a turbidity of any degree varying from 5 up to 100, and in Southern waters 3,000 or 4,000; that is, in parts per million. That copper can be removed by plain sand filtration. Color must be chemically treated and the usual method, as many of you know, is to run the water by gravity or pumping into a sedimentation basin, allowing it to stand, varying with the type of water, anywhere from two to four hours—an average of three hours in this basin, treated as it goes in with a chemical to coagulate the color. That chemical is alum. To make alum effective it must be combined with sulphate of alumina, which is what coagulates the color into particles large enough so that the sand bed can hold them up. Some colors can be taken out without chemical treatment. This feeding-in of alum would depend upon the water itself and must be worked out in each individual case very carefully in the laboratory. I should say you might need to feed in 1 to 1½ grains of alum per gallon, and the amount of alkali which you would feed in would depend on the natural alkali of the water. If 7½ parts of soda-ash is increasing your alkalinity to 17, you want the original alkalinity to be 8 or 10, or possibly more after filtration, therefore you should in-

crease or decrease alkalinity in order that the result will be 10 or more. Recently sodium aluminate has been used instead of alum soda ash and we have made some very desirable examinations; if you want any information on that later, I will try to answer questions.

Alkali can be removed by alum and copper sulphate. Calcium magnesium causes a hardness and that means a softening job. Iron is an alien substance, treated by coagulation and is fairly complicated. It is the most expensive substance to remove. It is usually accompanied by a hardening of the water. The more things there are in the water, the better I am pleased—from the filtering standpoint.

Types of Apparatus Used.

We will now discuss the type of filter to be used. There are the gravity and the pressure types. It is impossible to recommend a type for your plant when you say it uses 100,000 gallons or a quarter of a million gallons. The result must be worked out from a water analysis. Where the equipment can be run by gravity to the plant, a gravity filter might be best. If it has to be pumped directly in, a pressure filter might be better. In general a gravity filter runs at a slower rate because you have the big tank of water to

force through the pressure filter. It can run either without or with a sedimentation basin. For a small plant—and by small I mean 1,000 or 2,000 gallons per day and no sedimentation—where you merely want to take out the turbidity, I would say, use a pressure filter. On the other hand, if you are going to use 10,000 or 15,000 gallons and where it requires two or three hours sedimentation, it would probably be better to let it run to a gravity filter and from there to the plant, even if it required a second pumping. The pressure filter is only vertical. The gravity filter is both vertical and horizontal. In fact, right here within the limits of this city we have a pressure of 400,000 gallons per minute, which is quite a little water, and they are using a pressure type. For a gravity filter the basin can be either wood, concrete or stone; usually they are concrete or wood.

I have here a picture showing one type of gravity filter and I am going to refer to that now. As to the filter construction, if you are interested in that, I think it would be about the same so far as the strainer system—the sand and gravel—is concerned. This shows a conventional feature of a wash rate type of filter. What I want to show you is this wooden tank here (indicating). That could also be made of concrete. It can be concrete with this type of washing. This (indicating) controls the raw

(Continued on Page 34)

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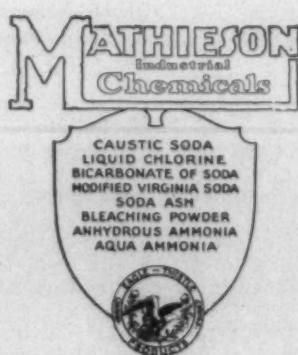
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Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Trouble With Warp Yarn.

Editor:

Will some one be good enough to help me out with some trouble I am having with my warp yarn? I am making 16s warp on Whitin frames, with 240 hank roving, 4 1/16 inch ring on filling wind. The yarn has coarse places in it, say, from 2 to 5 yards long. Then the right size yarn will show on the bobbin again. I have taken the roving back to the carder and he says he cannot find the trouble.

If you take the warp yarn in your hand and pull it off for several yards and find these coarse lengths, then the good yarn will show again. I trust some one will explain this to me. The yarn looks as if it were a "doubling" and will not run off on the winder. There is too much twist in these coarse lengths.

Coarse Yarn.

Double Filling Fork on Rayon Goods.

Editor:

I would like to ask through your Discussion Page whether there is any advantage in using a double filling fork on a loom used for weaving rayon. We are using the single filling work, but would like to know whether it would pay to change to the double.

Filling.

Hard and Soft Bobbins.

Editor:

In sizing rovings from a number of frames on the same hank roving, I find that we frequently have hard and soft bobbins. Our machinery is rather old and this may cause the trouble, but so far I have been unable to locate it.

Roving.

Roving Traverse Motion Backlash.

Editor:

What is the best way to overcome the backlashing of the roving traverse motions? I have some new and old spinning frames, but on both the old and the new frames, the roving traverse motions dwell at each end of the change. I would appreciate some instruction from some of the older heads on this point.

Sunny South.

Answer to Sunny South.

Editor:

I note that Sunny South has asked what is the best way to overcome backlashing and dwelling of the roving traverse motion on his old and new frames. This is a very prevalent evil in many mills. The best and easiest way to overcome this trouble, is to place a spring on one end of the traverse motion and have it pull in such a direction that it will always keep the driving pin against the heart. This will remove all end play and dwelling.

N. Y.

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

Lap Roll Wears Out Fiddle Backs on Pickers.

Editor:

I am having serious trouble with my breaker pickers. The lap roll wears out the "fiddle backs" by the ends of the roll rubbing too hard against the fiddle backs. What is the remedy?

Tenn.

Answer to Tenn.

Editor:

I am a much interested reader of these columns, and noticed a question asked by Tenn., who wants to know how to prevent the lap roll from wearing out the fiddle backs on his breaker picker. The cause of this is the first thing to find out.

1. Be sure the picker is level.
2. Be sure the rack bears squarely on the roll. If it is twisted some, it will draw the roll against the fiddle back.
3. Have a steel facing placed on each side of the fiddle back for the lap roll to rub against.
4. Turn off enough of the lap roll at each end so as to be able to place a hard fibre ring at each end. The above will entirely prevent fiddle back injury by the lap roll.

H. D. M.

Roving Frames, Speeders and Fly Frames.

Editor:

What is the difference between roving frames, fly frames and speeders? That is, when is a roving frame a fly frame, or a roving frame a speeder? This is very puzzling to me, and I would like to have some well posted man advise what the difference is?

O. B.

Answer to Spinner.

Editor:

When computing the weight on the top rolls, should the weight of the saddle be considered as part of the weight? If "Spinner" desires to secure accurately the weight on the top rolls of spinning and roving frames he should include the weight of the saddles, also the weight of the lever and the hook supporting the weight. Also if it is desired to ascertain the weight or the pressure

brought to bear on the roving sliver passing through and under the top rolls, the weight of the rolls should be properly apportioned.

H. D. M.

Auto Scrub Cloth.

Editor:

What would be a good construction and size for a serviceable auto scrub cloth?

Mill.

Extra Stop Motion for Pickers.

Editor:

On my pickers, the long lever which weights down the rolls, keeps breaking. Can some kind of a stop motion be applied to prevent this excessive breakage?

Lapper.

Linen Finish.

Editor:

We are endeavoring to put a linen finish on some of our goods here, and so far have not been able to get as much gloss, or shine to the goods as we would like.

I would be glad to have you request, through your magazine, information along this line. If you know of any expert finishers would be glad to have you communicate with them direct, and give us the benefit of any information you get on the subject.

Manager.

Figuring Steam Leaks

Although steam does not always leak through round holes, it is nevertheless the general practice to compare and discuss leaks in terms of the round hole. Thus we may say of a leak: "It is equal to a leak through an eighth inch hole," etc.

To compute the cost of a leak of this kind, a first class rule is: "Square the diameter of the opening in inches, multiply it by the absolute steam pressure in pounds per square inch, then by the cost of fuel per ton in dollars, and then by .08." The result is the cost per day in dollars.

This rule is based on Napier's much used formula which tells us that to find the weight of steam flowing through a given orifice into the atmosphere per second we have merely to multiply the area of the

orifice in square inches by absolute steam pressure in pounds per square inch and then divide by 70.

Also, in developing the above rule, it was assumed that one pound of fuel will evaporate six pounds of steam.

Example: If the diameter of leak is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, cost of coal \$6 per ton, and steam pressure 320 pounds absolute, the loss will amount to \$9.60 per day. In one year, leaking day and night continuously, the total cost would be \$3,500.—W. F. Schaphorst.

Duties of Section Men

Do you know that your job is in tip-top shape in every respect?

Are you working hard to get it up and keep it up?

Do you say to yourself that all you want is for night to come?

Do you try each day to do better work than you did the day before?

Do you care whether the job is run right or wrong?

Do you study your job and leave other things off when you are at work?

Do you appreciate your job?

Had you rather be out loafing than to have the job you have?

Are you interested in the job you have?

Are you working for an advancement?

Are you practicing safety first?

How many times have you said to yourself, "I don't care, let it go?"

How many times have you seen things going wrong and passed it by?

Do you ever do a thing you don't care for the superintendent seeing?

Does it ever cross your mind that some day you want a better job?

Do you see a lot of things that should be done on your job?

Do you study your job?

Do you caution help about being careful and not getting hurt?

Did you ever make a failure at anything you went at?

Did you ever make a success at anything you went at?

Which one of the above did you get 75 per cent on? Failure or success?

Do you expect to try harder and do better?

Do you feel it your duty to give the man you work for an honest days work?

Don't you do things every day that you should not do?

Don't you feel better when you do your work well?

Haven't you done things that you knew when you were doing them that they were wrong?

Haven't other people told you to do things you knew were wrong?

What are you here for, for the interest of the company, for your own interest, or for both?

How long have you been working in the mill? Haven't you been here long enough to do better?

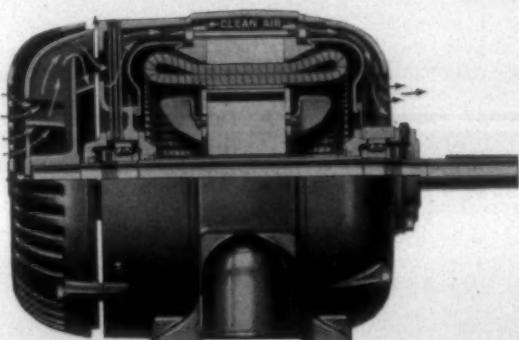
(Continued on Page 28)

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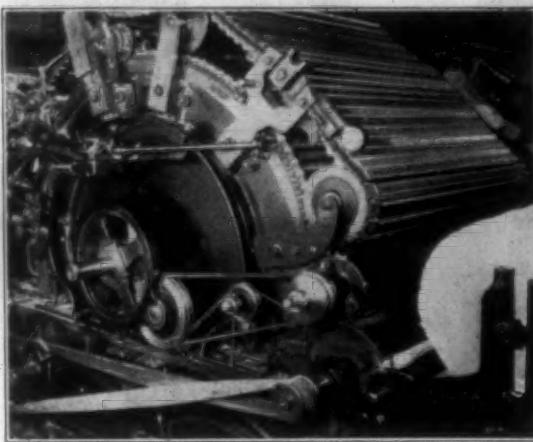
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Thursday, March 15, 1928.



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Materials Used in The Manufacture Of Pile Fabrics

THE materials used in the production of pile goods includes wool, silk, cotton, jute, hemp, ramie, flax, china grass, mohair, cashmere, camel hair, horse hair, cow hair, rabbit fur, shoddy, mungo, flocks, and pulp stock. In most cases the desire is to obtain a soft, flowing, pliable pile which will possess an high degree of brilliancy and resist the wear of ordinary service. If the material is for carpeting, the fact that anything to be used under foot will be subjected to pressure has to be considered. If made with a silk pile a remarkable finish and gloss will be obtained but the silken tufts composing the pile lack the resiliency of a wool pile texture and disintergration will occur sooner. Mohair possesses many of the lustrous characteristics of silk and is used with success in many types of floor coverings.

Considerable mohair is now used in the manufacture of hearth rugs for the home and floor rugs for auto cars. Modern machinery has made it possible for the manufacturers to produce a more uniform and tractable yarn than fromerly. The older methods of preparing this staple for pile fabrics resulted in a rather stiff yarn which had a tendency to felt and make the fabric harsh. Mohair is a product of the angora goat which animal has become important in the textile industry since the extensive use of palm beach cloths. The pile goods mills have benefited from the improvements which have been made in the natural properties of the long, soft, lustrous staple by scientific breeding.

Carpets and most lines of pile goods range from one to four ply in thickness, so that ample opportunity is given for the use of several grades of fibers in the yarns employed in the different plies. The first and important ply is of course the surface which constitutes the pile. Here the best possible stock is used for this is the surface exposed to obstruction, feel and wear. The back and the interior structure of carpeting or any of the pile textures can be constructed of almost any textile material possessing the necessary strength, weight and filling properties. Its bulk is more important than its fineness of staple or lustre. It is there to give body to the fabric and not for its beauty. Therefore the backing and the interior thicknesses of most pile goods can be made up of yarns spun from remanufactured fiber, cotton, cow hair, jute or hemp. Few buyers care whether the invisible part of pile goods is made of high priced or low priced material. If carpeting were made of superior stock throughout its face, back and interior structure, its cost would be prohibitive.

A carpet so constructed would lack strength and wearing qualities, for the strong horse hairs and hempen fibers in the interior and backing yarns make the fabric more stable. The fine woolen, mohair, silk or worsted face yarns will hold their

colors better than the lower grades of yarns on the back or in the middle, but it matters little if the latter yarns fade, for they are practically invisible.

Some Carpets Made With Hair Surfaces.

They are exceptions in certain descriptions of carpets in which even the surface is made of yarns made from the hair of the horse, the cow or the rabbit, resulting in an exceedingly durable texture but lacking in softness and finish.

The hair of the angora goat and the camel is called hair from habit. The long, fleecy growth of these animals is much more like a silky wool than a coarse, stiff hair. No doubt the time will come when camel hair will be called camel wool and mohair mowool. A microscopical examination of mohair will show that it is fine, rather curly and covered with surface scales of very small proportions.

Camel hair is also fine, soft and curly, but not so lustrous as mohair. The finer grades of camel hair are selected for the velvet class of fabrics while the long and coarse growths are used for carpeting. Horse hair is not available for plush fabrics except in cases in which the cloth is thick enough to justify the use of a central ply the yarns of which can be hair, as they are concealed by the woolen or silken surfaces. The hair is commonly coarse in structure with a central pithy line extending through it which tends to increase the stiffness of the strand. Cow and calf hair possess a degree of gloss that makes these fibers suitable for mixture with cotton, wool and other stock for the manufacture of heavy carpet yarns. The hair of the common goat is woolly underneath the outer coating and can be utilized in mixtures with finer stock for pile goods yarns.

The fine, soft, serrated surface of the wool fiber makes it useful in all descriptions of pile goods, where it can be depended upon to retain its elasticity and strength under the varying conditions of service. Its adaptability for absorbing and holding dyes is another feature which makes the product of the sheep valuable in plushes, carpets and related fabrics.

The spirally twisted filaments of cotton, with their finely and uniformly graduated surface markings, are adaptable for use in numerous descriptions of pile fabrics as the strong, even and well set yarns spun from them give weight, solidity and strength to the texture. The hollow feature of thoroughly ripe cotton permits a thorough penetration of dyestuffs so that colored cotton yarns can be used to advantage in design work. If intended for surface use, a lustre is obtained through the mercerizing process.

Silk is one of the important fibers used in the making of plush goods as well as in certain descriptions of

(Continued on Page 26)

The Economy of Adequate Humidification

ParkSpray Humidification Means Money for You

Another Principle—Centrifugal Force

We have seen how fine spray may be created by the Niagara Falls method—and how this method may be boosted by the wind. That is by using a fan.

Let's see what we can do if we eliminate the falls to just the merest trickle—and bottle up the fan. We might have to modify the fan a little, but by letting the water trickle over it, the fan will have a tendency to swish it out to that part which is traveling at the highest rate of speed—the outside rim.

Now we have the water traveling at a high rate of speed, only instead of coming through



one aperture and impinging on a point, we have it sprawled all over the outer edge of our impeller—or modified fan. If we can arrange to use this centrifugal force we might be able to produce vapor with it.

Which is what the centrifugal humidifier does.

The centrifugal idea is the one that everybody thinks about first



when he starts fooling with this humidity device problem. We did. Once we fooled with perpetual motion too—but we never made much headway.

At the first jump, the centrifugal head seems to have a sufficient number of advantages to commend it. For instance, it requires no air-compressors or pumps if you will stand the cost of a lot of waste water. It is self-contained and independent. If one goes on the blink it doesn't affect the others.

But—oh, boy—how it falls off in performance when it is dirty! And what a tendency it has

then to throw a coarse spray. And when virtues are limited to start with, vices loom up large. And the job of cleaning doesn't inspire even the most trustworthy and loyal of employees. And this applies to centrifugals of any make—including our own.

Any humidifier with fan action tends to act as an air washer. The better it does this the better it acts as a humidifier. But in the case of the centrifugal—well, I'd limit its use to places where there wasn't much lint or dirt if it were left to me.



In textile mills I plead for the economy of adequate and well regulated humidification. I plead also for economy of operation and maintenance and attendance. I don't see any centrifugal humidifier that fulfills the ideals for which humidifiers are installed. If I did, you wouldn't have to urge me to sell them to you. We make our living from the sales we make—not those we dream about.

Maybe the last word hasn't been spoken on this. Maybe somebody will some day sneak up and put salt on the tail of a practical, economical, centrifugal humidifier.



When that is done I'll wager I'll know his address as soon as anyone.

Parks - Cramer Company

*Engineers & Contractors
Industrial Piping and Air Conditioning*

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Canadian Agents. W. J. Westaway Company, Ltd.
Hamilton, Ontario, Montreal, Quebec.

Adequate Humidity means adequate capacity. Capacity means gallons.

In gallons of water evaporated, ParkSpray equipment is the lowest in price.

Thursday, March 15, 1928.

Better Lubrication at *Less Cost* per month

"We Don't Have to Worry About Oil Spots Here"—

said the textile mill super to his visitor—"we use



"See how clean we keep our looms—our floors—no danger of our goods becoming oil-spotted."

"Those bearings"—he pointed—"we had to watch constantly—or they would drop oil on the goods—now we never have to think of them—except to oil them every few weeks."

"How much more does it cost?" asked the visitor.

"More?—it costs less—that's the funny part of it—NON-FLUID OIL lasts so much longer per oiling that we save money on it."

The above conversation (an actual occurrence in a big textile mill) is representative of mill men's attitude toward NON-FLUID OIL. If you would know for yourself, send for testing sample and bulletin, "Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

Lewis W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.
Southern Agent

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

Please send bulletin "Lubrication of Textile Machinery" and samples of NON-FLUID OIL for purposes checked below:

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[] CARDS [] TWISTER RINGS [] MOTORS
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Aid for Textile Industry

Memphis, Tenn.—More comprehensive efforts to improve conditions in the cotton textile industry are being made now than at any other time in its long history, Ernest C. Morse, in charge of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute stated in an address here. He was a speaker at the eleventh annual conference of executive officers, State Directors, and State Supervisors of Agricultural and Home Economics Education in the Southern States, which was held at the Peabody Hotel.

Mr. Morse outlined the numerous undertakings which are now underway in the cotton industry, from those which affect the cotton farmer to those directed to the manufacturer and distributor of cotton goods, and said they are so far reaching that they should have a beneficial effect not only on those directly contributing to the work but also be an aid to the consuming public.

"This work is being developed along two general lines with the full co-operation of Governmental agencies and representative organizations of the industry," Mr. Morse said. "On the one hand, the Government through the Department of Agriculture has undertaken to collect more complete information on the character and supply of the cotton crop this year and at the same time compile more detailed information concerning the requirements of the several branches of the industry in manufacturing the cotton goods which are necessary and in demand. Another part of this undertaking is being carried forward by the industry through the Cotton-Textile Institute in cooperation with the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture to determine the uses of cotton and its products.

"Sufficient progress has been made to indicate that when these surveys are concluded, this great industry, probably for the first time in its history, will have detailed information which has never been available to producer, manufacturer, distributor or the consumer. The producer will know more definitely the quality of his crop by grade and staple. This should help him in cultivating a better crop and obtaining a fair return for his product, particularly that part which is of better quality. The manufacturer knowing more about the different kinds of cotton which he and the industry require, will have a more accurate guide, not only to the supply of available raw material, but also information which should help him determine a fair price for that material by eliminating many fluctuations due to inadequate information and chance. The ultimate result should help bring a stability which would be beneficial to the consumer as well as desirable to both producer and manufacturer."

A Real Cotton Show

The coming convention of the State Teachers Association will provide a program of unusual interest in many respects, but of special

significance to this section and State will be the "Cotton Night" event scheduled for the opening evening of the gathering.

"Cotton Night" is frankly an event aimed to stimulate interest in the increased use of cotton, and the teachers are to be warmly commended upon this constructive effort that has so important a bearing upon the economic progress and prosperity of the State and section. A feature of Cotton Night will be the wearing of cotton dresses by the teachers who attend, and a varied line of prizes will be offered that will add zest to the event.

One of the most important things that needs to be done to increase the uses of cotton in dress goods is to demonstrate the attractiveness of garments made up from this material. We have no doubt whatever that the teachers of South Carolina will be highly successful in this objective, and that any one who views this cotton-clad gathering of the State's femininity will be amazed and astonished at the striking and attractive effects that can be produced with the South's chief agricultural product. The event will prove a great stimulus to the wider use of cotton and it should have the enthusiastic cooperation of all—Greenville Daily News.

Urge Longer Sheets

Memphis, Tenn.—Advantages of longer bed sheets were emphasized by Ernest C. Morse, in charge of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, in an address here.

Mr. Morse spoke at the eleventh annual conference of executive officers, State directors, State supervisors and members of teacher training staffs in agricultural and home economic education called by the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

In reviewing some of the studies made by the New Uses Section, Mr. Morse stated that sheets very generally have been sold without regard for size of bed, spring or mattress. Size, until now, has been overshadowed by other selling factors.

"The minimum size mattress that is sold for home use today," said Mr. Morse, "is 73 inches in length. The thickness varies from 4 to 6 inches. I believe that you will all agree with me that it requires 7 inches to 10 inches of sheet, tucked under the mattress, at each end if the sheet is to be held firmly in place.

"If we now add together the length of the mattress which we will take as an average is 75 inches, the thickness of the mattress which we will take as 5 inches and 7½ inches tucked under at each end, you will have a total length of 100 inches of sheet necessary.

"One of the standard sizes of bed sheets is the 108 inch sheet. This does not mean the useful length of the sheet but the torn length when new. We must, therefore, deduct—first, 4 inches to 5 inches for hems, and second, as shown by tests made by the Bureau of Standards for the Government, a shrinkage varying from 5 inches to 6 inches per sheet, leaving a length of only 99 inches or 1 inch less than the necessary

length to hold the sheet properly in place.

"In the case of the top sheet, tucking under the same amount at the foot will enable us to turn back the sheet approximately 18 inches which gives protection to blankets with the resultant reduction of laundry bills, also, it keeps the face from the other bedding and reduces the possible chance of germ transmission, and what is very important, enables the sleeper to keep both feet and shoulders comfortably covered."

Mr. Morse urged the teachers to cooperate with the Cotton-Textile Institute and said that he would like them to bring to it "the problems which relate to the consumer use of cotton products." He also said the Institute "would like to become a place for centralizing the consumer opinions, the opinions of group leaders who have the opportunity to sense the trend of the consumer's needs and desires, and who have the wisdom and judgment gained through years of experience working with the woman consumer of the country and particularly with those whose prosperity is so largely dependent on cotton."

The New Vogue for Color

COLORFUL textiles are the vogue, and the success with which the color motif has been received by the public indicates that it will be a strong merchandising factor for some time, says the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants.

In almost every market for colored goods, color is being emphasized this year. Household textiles have already felt this influence and have contributed their share in colorful kitchens to break the monotony of plain white which used to be so much the vogue. Color in the kitchen makes it possible for the aesthetic housewife to have colored utensils, curtains, walls and towels that harmonize with the predominant motif, whether it be blue, green, red or yellow.

The vogue has extended even to sheets. Women still buy them bleached or unbleached. But of late they have been taking kindly to pastel hues in shell pink and blue, Nile green, maize and orchid. And, of course, color has attained a strong position as a merchandising factor in the automobile industry.

H. T. Strong, who has been active in the textile fabric branch of the automobile industry for more than 25 years, recently described the value of color in his industry.

"If you should ask me the most important thing about the modern automobile," said Mr. Strong in a recent address, "I would say it is color."

"Color today has a true dollar and cents value. You may take a fabric having an intrinsic value of \$4.00 a yard, and if you use in that fabric a color and design which are not pleasing it will not sell for \$2.00 a yard. One automobile company in New York kept a record of color selections by their customers over a period of about three years and found that 60 per cent of the women selected blue and 60 per cent of the men selected green. Reds, drabs and grays were selected by the minority."

To illustrate the influence of color further Mr. Strong cited the fact that this vogue has reached a point where "we are almost eating color."

"Even the table decorations and menus are now planned with some regard for color harmony," he said.

"Years ago candles were used to give light. Now they are decorative, and very often are used in conjunction with flowers for this decorative effect on the table. If a woman is giving a formal dinner she may order green candles, sunburst roses for contrast, have peas and carrots for her vegetables, get another green in her salad, so that to all intents and purposes her dinner enables her guests to enjoy color as well as food."

Mr. Strong also gave his audience a tip on where automobile fabric designers go for their inspiration.

"I have spent many days in the Museum of Natural History," he said, "absorbing ideas for new designs and fabrics, and I would say that there is probably no manufacturer of materials today who should not go to Nature to get ideas for color and design.

"Three years ago I had the pleasure of developing a number of cars for the Salon, representing colors of jewels. We called these jeweled tone cars garnet, aquamarine, carnelian and topaz. The next year I selected the birds and did twelve cars in the colors of twelve birds, using the brilliant topknot color of the birds as the striping color. In every instance these colors blended beautifully and created a most pleasing exterior.

"Last year I assisted in the development of twelve cars in different period types — Oriental, Egyptian, Roman, Gothic, Renaissance, Louis XIV, Louis XVI, Georgian, etc., down to the modern jazz period. Then we took minerals and birds as we studied the colors of Nature, and this year had twelve cars with twelve of Nature's most wonderful colorings—Bird of Paradise, Midnight Blue, Angel Fish, Morpho Butterfly, Emerald, Curite Mineral, Forest Green, the Grand Canyon, Rose Coral, Italian Waters, Orchid and Autumn."

One of the obvious conclusions to be made from this capitalization of color in industry is the great potentialities in merchandising when standardization is so much the rule of production. Also it indicates that successful merchandising is being developed increasingly to attract the taste and discrimination of the woman purchaser.

DuPont to Open Books for May, June, July

The DuPont Rayon Company will open its books for May, June and deliveries in about ten days at unchanged prices, it was learned from an official of that organization.

Production of DuPont yarns is sold up through the month of April, following a heavy early spring demand. The booking of orders for the second quarter of the year is in no sense a formal "opening" but simply a move to accommodate DuPont customers as their needs develop, it was stated.

Your money!



Where does it go— to replacements or

AN IMPORTANT PROFITS?

A item in any balance sheet is the cost of machinery replacements and repairs. Yet in many plants a large slice of "depreciation" can be turned to "profits" by better preserving machinery life and efficiency through more careful and more intelligent lubrication. "Standard" lubricants cost more per pound and per gallon than some others—but mill owners and operators everywhere are finding that this slight extra first cost earns big dividends in cutting repairs and replacements.

When any product of petroleum is sold under the name, "Standard", you can be sure of its uniformity and high quality.

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"STANDARD" Motor Oil	— Automobiles
"STANDARD" Spindle Oil	— Spindles
"STANDARD" Locomotive Oil	— Looms
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"STANDARD" Renown Engine Oil	— High Speed Engines
"STANDARD" Mill Cot Lubricant	— Comb-boxes

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Pastors, Politicians, Pacifists

UNDER this title a very interesting book has been written by Leroy G. Smith and E. B. Jones.

On page 2 the authors have the following to say relative to the Federal Council of Churches:

1. "The Federal Council of Churches is attempting to take charge of affairs of the civil government and is continually adding to its program of the attempted management of affairs which are distinctly non-religious and outside of the mission of the church. It is undermining the teachings of Christ and the constitutional policy of the United States for the separation of the State and the church.

2. "The group that controls the Federal Council of Churches is falsely claiming to represent twenty million members of the Christian Churches in national and international affairs. It is in no way a representative body as will be shown by its constitution and the manner of selecting its controlling committees.

3. "The Federal Council of Churches is co-operating with and frequently working under the direction of radical groups. The same radical groups are affiliated with the Third International, which is seeking to destroy all churches and to stifle all religion.

5. "Among the leaders of the Federal Council are men who are also active and influential directors in many radical subversive organizations. The left wing, or more radical element in the Federal Council, is exerting an over-increasing influence.

6. "Every effort to strengthen the laws for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants from this country has been opposed by the Federal Council. In this it has acted under the direction of the American Civil Liberties Union which boasts of its radicalism."

The authors of the book are Leroy G. Smith and E. B. Jones.

LeRoy F. Smith is a son and grandson of the Methodist parsonage; his father being Rev. E. L.

Smith, of the Northeast Ohio Methodist Episcopal Conference, and his grandfather, the late Rev. Dr. John Whitworth, of the same conference. He was educated at the Methodist Ohio Wesleyan University. He is himself active in the Methodist Church and Sunday school work and has been president of the large Men's Bible class of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Los Angeles, Calif., since 1923.

E. B. Jones is also of Methodist parentage, and is educating his daughter in a Methodist training school for religious workers. He is a graduate of Taylor University and took a special course at DePauw University—both Methodist institutions. He has been a member of the Press Gallery of Washington for over twenty years.

The Carded Yarn Situation

CONDITIONS in the carded yarn industry since the first of the year have been very disappointing. The improvement that was expected has failed to materialize. The same factors that influenced the market for so long continue to keep spinners in a difficult position.

There are a number of points that spinners should bear constantly in mind if they expect to see the situation improve. If these principles are lost sight of there is little hope of permanent improvement.

The first of these is that production must be regulated to demand. To constantly produce more of any commodity than the market will absorb means that the surplus that is piled up will prevent anything like a profitable market. Even if the overproduction is so gradual as not to appear dangerous at the moment, the time is inevitable when

the weight of stocks must be reckoned with. It behooves every spinner to study the market as closely as possible and to regulate his output in the light of best information available. To produce yarns blindly with no intelligent appreciation of how fast they are going into consumption is a sure way to make a poor situation worse.

The carded yarn market continues to suffer from the action of those spinners who weaken prices by selling below replacement costs. If a mill is unable to sell at a profit, then by all means it should refuse to sell below replacement value. The action of some mills in selling at a loss not only hurts them as individuals, but provides a constant menace to the whole price structure. No business can hope to continue by taking orders that show a loss. We know that many mills which claim they are "breaking even" are actually taking a loss on every pound of yarn they sell.

No commodity can be successfully marketed unless those who buy it can do so with confidence. Carded yarns are no exception to this rule. Under present conditions, lack of confidence on the part of yarn consumers is one of the most depressing influences in the market. As long as buyers lack confidence in yarn prices, they will continue to buy as sparingly as possible. No one can blame them.

One of the problems of the carded yarn spinners is to give buyers more confidence. The Code of Carded Yarn Trade Practices offers the most logical way to this end. The vast majority of spinners and yarn merchants have subscribed to the principles of the Code. They are, in most cases, adhering strictly to its principles. The Code will undoubtedly make for greater confidence in prices. We know of nothing else that will. Every spinner who is tempted to deal with merchants who have not subscribed to the Code should realize that such action would defeat the very purpose for which the Code was evolved.

It is no easy task to bring about better conditions in the yarn industry. It can't be accomplished overnight. It can be done, however, if the spinners, who, after all, control the situation, will make up their minds that their salvation is entirely in their own hands, and govern themselves accordingly.

Promotions

A GLANCE through our personal news columns each week shows that the practice of promoting the second hands and overseers is much more general than was formerly the case. Many mills adhere strictly to this rule and make it a point to see that all positions are filled by men who are capable of advancement whenever the opportunity comes.

This practice not only speaks well for the mills' ability to pick men who are capable of promotion, but also reflects the fact that the men are more interested in equipping themselves to take charge of the positions above them.

Thursday, March 15, 1928.

Why Not Make Lace?

IN one of the English papers we notice the following item from Nottingham:

Lace curtain makers are busier and are receiving orders not only for ordinary lace curtains but also for colored productions. The embroidery trade, which has shown much improvement of late, is well employed, though many machines are still not working.

Why not begin the manufacture of lace in the South? In recent years several Pennsylvania plants have begun lace manufacturing on a large scale.

We can manufacture lace in the South just as well as they can in Pennsylvania or in England.

Increased Buying Predicted

AT some future time, when the present market has straightened itself out, we are likely to see a repetition of the end of 1926 and the start of 1927, so far as volume of business is concerned. This is the conviction of many of the leaders in the business. They say there can be no other conclusion, after weighing the facts in the case. Fair business is going on in various parts of the country. Yet the wholesalers are doing very little reordering. The answer seems to be that they are using up whatever stock they have, permitting their shelves to become as bare as possible.

This certainly is the impression of many of the traveling men who have recently returned to the market. Most reports agree that the distributors had more merchandise when they entered the new year than the primary market was willing to believe.—Daily News Record.

Manchester Cotton Trade

London, Eng. — Fluctuations in cotton prices have hindered business in the Manchester cotton market during the week. There is a more cheerful tone in the cloth market due to encouraging news from China. Goods are moving freely from the interior and there has been an advance in prices at auctions at Shanghai. Moderate business has been done with India. Demand from Egypt shows improvement, especially for styles and fine cloths. Orders from South America for poplins have been substantial. Demand for fine goods from the Continent has been active. The home trade has placed orders for cotton goods and artificial silks.

Spinners of American cotton have improved their margins by advancing quotations, due to an advance in raw material. Tone is better. Egyptian yarns are active.

Cotton in Money

COTTON is going to be made into real money. Next year, when Uncle Sam begins to make his new paper money, he is going to use a fabric that is made partly from cotton. In finding out to make money from cotton, he has learned something that a great many farmers and mill men would also like to know.

Personal News

T. S. Polet has resigned as superintendent of the Eufaula Cotton Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

B. R. Cudd has resigned as overseer of night spinning at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

A. B. Cothran has become overseer of weaving at the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

F. W. Lowe, from Fries, Va., has accepted the position of production manager of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

A. C. Kinley has resigned as head loom fixer at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C., and is now located at Westminster, S. C.

Babe McGowan, formerly of the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C., is now spindle plumber at the Mills Mill No. 2, Woodruff, S. C.

W. B. Owen, of Greenville, S. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Canebrake Cotton Mills, Uniontown, Ala.

G. W. Miller has become overseer of twisting, warping, winding and finishing at the Canebrake Cotton Mills, Uniontown, Ala.

E. D. Thomas has been promoted to overseer night spinning at the Apalache plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Arlington, S. C.

A. R. Cooley has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Virginia Manufacturing Company, Fork Shoals, S. C.

J. B. Britt has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Virginia Manufacturing Company, Fork Shoals, S. C.

A. B. Carter, well known machinery agent of Gastonia, has contributed \$500 to the endowment fund of Rutherford College.

O. L. Yarborough has been promoted from second hand to overseer of night spinning at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

S. A. Robinson, well known mill executive of Gastonia, is seriously ill at a hospital in Gastonia. He is suffering from toxic poisoning.

W. E. Moore, comptroller of the E. I. duPont de Nemours Company, will become vice-president of the DuPont Rayon Company on April 1.

Virgie Davis is now second hand in spooling at the Connecticut Mills Company, Decatur, Ala. The location of this mill was inadvertently published March 1 as Albany, Ga.

R. L. Cox has been promoted from overseer weaving No. 2, at the Victor plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greer, S. C., to assistant superintendent of the Apalache plant of the same company, Arlington, S. C.

L. L. Holcomb has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. D. Watkins has been appointed overseer carding, spinning and twisting at the United Mills, Mortimer, N. C.

Marian Parkman has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Cherokee plant of the Henrietta Mills, Cherokee Falls, S. C.

J. T. Chappell, formerly overseer weaving at the Sherman Manufacturing Company, Sherman, Texas, is now superintendent of the South Texas Cotton Mills, Brenham, Texas.

T. G. Bullard has resigned as overseer spinning at one of the mills at Mobile, Ala., to become superintendent of the Eufaula Cotton Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

F. N. Jackson has been promoted from night to day overseer of carding and spinning at the Apalache plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Arlington, S. C.

Francis T. Patterson, son of the late S. F. Patterson, founder of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., will be manager of a new weaving mill to be built at Hickory, N. C.

Alex Sommaripa, manager of the business research department of the DuPont Rayon Company, has gone to Europe to study rayon development in several of the countries there.

—. —. Folk, who has been assistant superintendent of the National Weaving Mills, Lowell, N. C., has been promoted to superintendent of the Belmont Fabric Company, Belmont, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. McFalls have donated \$500 to the endowment fund of Rutherford College. Mr. McFalls is superintendent of the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, Ranlo, N. C., and he and his wife are leaders in the community life there.

W. C. Beers Beers With Hart Products Corp.

W. C. Beers, who has been teaching at the University of Wisconsin, has become associated with the Southern sales force of the Hart Products Corporation, of New York.

Mr. Beers, an experienced chemist, will handle the North Carolina and Virginia territory and will probably make headquarters at High Point.

Samuel Lehrer is Southern representative of the Hart Products Corporation, well known manufacturers of warp dressing, sulphonated oil, hosiery softeners, wool oil, kier oils and other chemical products.

(AMALIE PRODUCTS)

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A product of the SONNEBORN Research Laboratories

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Goldville, S. C.—It is understood that the Joanna Mills will build an addition and install 26,000 additional spindles.

Dallas, Tex.—The Partain Hosiery Mills and the Dallas Hosiery Mills have been consolidated into one corporation, it is understood here.

Swannanoa, N. C.—The Beacon Manufacturing Company is to erect another unit to its plant here, install additional equipment and build a number of new houses in the village.

Kings Mountain, N. C.—Cannon Mills, Inc., have been appointed selling agents for the Pauline, Patricia and Magrave Mills, manufacturers of rayon bedspreads and draperies.

Augusta, Ga.—With net sales for the year totaling \$1,708,837 Augusta Factory earnings for 1927 were \$144,981 before depreciation. From this total the company set aside \$57,251 for depreciation, and carried \$87,730 to surplus.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—R. D. Kennedy and associates, of Chicago, have leased a building here and plan to install 5,000 spindles and 90 looms.

San Marcos, Texas.—The San Marcos Cotton Mills, which were organized here several years ago and which were partially built, have been reorganized and will complete construction of the plant.

Augusta, Ga.—Enterprise Manufacturing Company, of this city, reports earnings for 1927 of \$248,295, before depreciation and Federal taxes. The net earnings were equivalent to \$28.24 per share on 5,000 shares common stock outstanding.

Lenoir, N. C.—A committee of the Kiwanis Club, T. H. Broyle, chairman, is interested in having a silk mill locate here. It is understood that the company will put a plant here provided local interests will erect a building to be leased by the mill, with the privilege of buying later and take some stock in the mill.

Kinston, N. C.—An order signed by Judge E. H. Crammer in Superior Court here requires C. Fleix Harvey, Sr., to fulfill his bid of \$90,000 for properties of the Kinston Knitting Company. Harvey had served notice of withdrawal of the bid because certain houses and lots owned by the company had been exempted after filing of the bid.

The order does not affect a suit brought by Harvey against numerous other endorsers of paper of the company. He seeks to compel them to pay their shares of \$115,000 owed by the defunct corporation. The suit will come up in Federal Court at New Bern shortly.

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Anderson, S. C.—The Riverside, Toxaway, Gossett Dyeing and Finishing Company, here, the Williamston Mills, Williamston, controlled by the Gossett interests, are making plans to consolidate into one corporation to be known as the Gossett Mills, James P. Gossett is president of the several mills.

Greenville, S. C.—The Brandon, Poinsett and Woodruff Mills will probably be merged into one company to be known as the Brandon Corporation. The mills are now operated as separate corporations under the management of Aug. W. Smith, president. Directors have approved the merger and stockholders will vote on it April 17.

Belmont, N. C.—The Stowe Thread Company has been organized here by R. L. and S. P. Stowe and A. C. Lineberger. The new company, which has an authorized capital of \$750,000, will build a mill of 5,500 spindles for making specialty yarns. This mill will make the sixteenth plant in Belmont and the one hundred and third textile mill in Gaston county.

Hawkinsville, Ga.—Timothy Mooney and Eastern interests have acquired control of the Cochran Mill No. 2, located here. The plant will be operated under the management of W. H. Mooney, of Fall River, Mass., and the product will be sold by Iselin-Jefferson Company. Improved equipment is being installed, and the mill will make specialty fabrics.

Staunton, Va.—Local business men are negotiating with A. Schottland, Inc., broad silk manufacturers of New York, with mills at Paterson, to have the firm locate a factory there, it is reported here. It is proposed, according to report, to issue \$100,000 of 6 per cent preferred stock for subscription in Staunton, to be matched by \$150,000 funds of the Schottland firm, which would control the common stock.

Easley, S. C.—The mill now being constructed in Pickens county by the McKissick interests will be known as the "Ariail Mill," according to announcement made by A. F. McKissick, head of the enterprise. The plant is now being constructed at the foot of Ariail Mountain, just two miles from Easley and five miles from Pickens.

It will have 20,160 spindles and will, it is expected, involve an expenditure of upwards of \$1,000,000. Much of the machinery to be placed in the plant was recently purchased in the East by Mr. McKissick.

Asheville, N. C.—The Sayles-Biltmore Bleacheries will erect two additional units to cost \$1,500,000, doubling the output of the plant and increasing the number of employees from 500 to more than 1,000. With the added room and equipment the

Thursday, March 15, 1928.

25

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Asheville plant will have a capacity of 4,000,000 yards per week. A number of additional homes for workmen are to be built.

The new plants will be for bleaching and finishing purposes with no additions needed in boiler room and auxiliary buildings. The Biltmore plant is Plant D in the Sayles chain, which includes four other large textile finishing plants. The offices are in New York.

Radin, N. C.—It is understood here that Charles A. Cannon, head of the Cannon and Cabarrus Mills, Concord and Kannapolis, and the Hampshire Mills, Clover, S. C., have plans for building a large yarn mercerizing plant here. Official confirmation of the report has not yet been given. Mr. Cannon recently leased a large tract of land here and it is now said it will be used as a site for the mercerizing plant.

Hickory, N. C.—A new weave mill is to be built here by Francis F. Patterson, son of the late S. F. Patterson, of Roanoke Rapids, and a number of local business men. The latter have subscribed for \$40,000 worth of stock in the new company, which expects to complete organization this week. No details of the size of the plant have been announced.

Dalton, Ga.—Lockwood, Greene & Co., Inc., engineers of Charlotte, N. C., and Boston, Mass., have been commissioned by the Westcott Hosiery Mills, Dalton, Ga., to prepare plans and supervise the construction of a two-story, 60x120 foot, extension to their present plant; and to prepare plans and supervise also the erection of a new dye house. The extension to the plant will be of steel frame with wood floors and brick exterior walls.

Narrows, Va.—In order to carry out expansion plans, stockholders of the Cavalier Hosiery Mills, have voted to increase the capital from \$20,000 to \$50,000, according to A. E.

Shumate, vice-president, now attending the legislative sessions here as a representative of the 18th Senatorial district. Senator Shumate is not actively associated with the enterprise. He makes his home at

Petersburg, but is president of the First National Bank of Narrows.

He is advised that the purpose in raising additional capital is to install more machinery in the plant, with a view of increasing the output

to meet a growing demand for its products. Considerable additional stock was subscribed at the meeting, at which it was decided to raise the capital, some of the stockholders doubling former subscriptions.

Lincolnton, N. C.—The Rudisill Spinning Mills, which recently purchased the Roseland Spinning Mills from the bondholders, as noted, will replace the equipment with new machinery. The new company will soon start building an addition and are understood to have purchased 4,600 spindles.

A. A. Whitner, of Hickory has been elected president, C. A. Rudisill of Cherryville, vice-president and general manager and M. M. Rudisill, treasurer.

Ellenboro, N. C.—Work on the addition of the Belk Manufacturing Company, formerly the Ellenboro Manufacturing Company is progressing nicely and will soon be completed. The enlargement will be 200 by 80 feet, with a basement for machine shop and storage room, will cost approximately \$20,000 when completed.

In addition to rayon bed spreads that are now being made, the mill will make table cloths, napkins, draperies, and other decorations for the interior of the homes.

A warehouse and cotton house will soon be erected. The mill property covers 75 acres. About 50 new houses will be built for the operatives, also an apartment house, recreation park and swimming pool.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Contract for the construction of an addition to the present plant at Powell Knitting Mill and 29 operatives' cottages, near here, was let to Fisk-Carter Construction Company of Spartanburg, it was announced at the office of Lockwood, Greene & Co., architects.

The approximate cost of the addition, including the 29 houses, will be \$175,000, according to Ralph (Continued on Page 28)



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J. R. McElwee, Manager

Thursday, March 15, 1928.

**Materials Used in
The Manufacture
Of Pile Fabrics**
(Continued from Page 18)

carpet and rug weaving. The high powered magnifying instrument will plainly reveal the double transparent filament, which resembles two parallel glass rods, when true silk is subjected for examination. But there are so many different kinds of artificial silk now in use, some of which is even better than the real silk for special purposes, that the two-rod composition is seldom looked for. The artificial silks are competing with the true and wild silks in a lively way. One reason for this is that man has discovered a way to give an higher degree of lustre to machine-made silken threads than the silk worm. But the manufactured silk lacks the smooth feel and elasticity of the genuine silk. Still the viscose, chardonnet, cuprammonium and similar silks are extensively used in pile structures.

Flax is a strong material for stuffer yarns in the fabrication of various kinds of carpets and rugs. Tow yarn, made from the waste of flax spinning, is also used, although it is usually uneven and rough as compared with good linen yarns.

**N. C. Industrial Output
Shows Big Gain**

Factories and mills of North Carolina during 1927 increased the value of their output by approximately 20 per cent over that of 1925, according to estimates made by Wade H. Phillips, director of the State Department of Conservation and Development, from the biennial Federal census of manufacturers now being taken by the Commerce and Industry Division of the State department in co-operation with the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Under the preliminary indications of the census, the amount of manufactures for last year would amount to more than \$1,250,000,000 as compared with \$1,050,434,117 in 1925, when the State passed the billion mark for the first time and won the title of the "Billion Dollar State." In 1923, the Federal census showed a value of \$665,117,738 for manufacturers.

"In taking this census," declared Director Phillips, "we have already listed some 250 manufacturing establishments not included on the 1925 census. This does not take into consideration additions to factories which have previously been in

operation, which will probably add to the State manufacturing facilities as great an amount as will the new plants.

"On the whole, the manufacturers of the State are co-operating wholeheartedly with the two departments in the census operations. To date we have received approximately 2,500 returned schedules and they are now coming at the rate of about 75 daily. With the State, through its department, taking an active part in the census, we believe that it will be the most thorough and complete survey that has been made of industrial production in North Carolina.

"Those manufacturers who have not yet filled out and returned their schedules can be of great assistance by mailing them immediately. Prompt action will save the State money and facilitate the gathering of the statistics, which will give a comprehensive picture of industry in the State during the census year."

**Demand for Fine Filament
Yarn**

The demand for fine multi-filament viscose yarns is growing steadily and has been a source of much gratification, according to Beveridge

C. Dunlop, vice-president of the American Glanzstoff Corporation, who stated that the limited poundage available from the German Glanzstoff plants is snapped up as fast as it is received.

Bookings placed by both weavers and knitters have been larger than for some time, said Mr. Dunlop, and calling for capacity allotments from the other side to be delivered to the end of May. "We are very much pleased with the demand for multi-filament yarns," said Mr. Dunlop, "and it is apparent that we will have to make them in quantity at our new Southern plant next fall."

He stated that 450 and 90 denier yarns are called for in about equal proportions, the former (150s) of 40 and 60 filaments at \$1.60 and \$1.75 a pound and the 90s of 36 filament at \$2.50 for first quality and \$2.25 for second. The 120s size is also being ordered at \$2 and \$1.80, respectively.

Mr. Dunlop expressed confidence in the steady consumption of rayon through the first half of the year at least, pointing out that a considerable volume of spring and summer business remains to be done. He is a strong believer in the stability of values and for that reason is maintaining present price levels on deliveries in May, June and July.

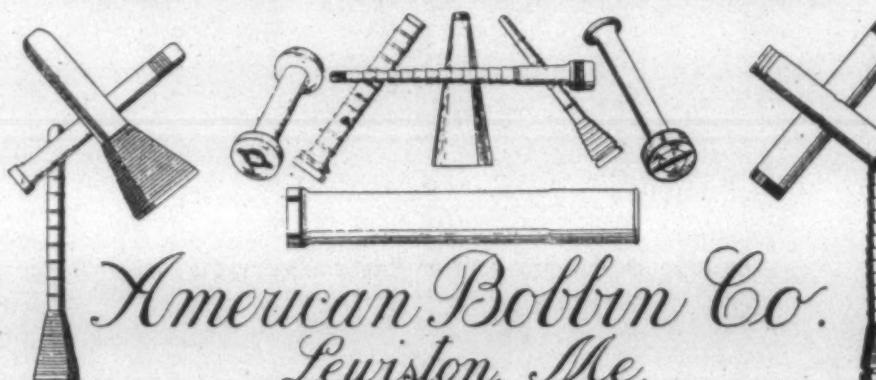
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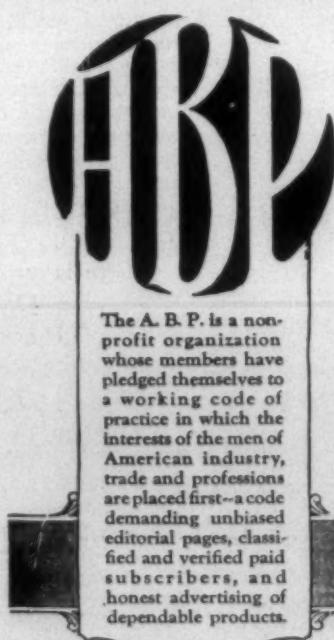
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paper on which to print their policies. Where permanence and durability of documents are factors the value of this new paper suggest still wider use for commercial purposes.

"From experiments which have been made in the Bureau of Standards, it has been found that the mixture of 25 per cent cotton fabric with linen gives a better product for paper currency than the all-linen fabric which has been used heretofore.

"New linen and cotton rags are used in making the paper stock in the proportion of 75 per cent linen and 25 per cent cotton. Useful life of this currency has been increased experimentally more than 40 per cent.

"It is believed that the life of this improved currency may be still further increased as the research is continued. If this be so it will add to the \$2,000,000 which it is estimated that the Government will save by the adoption of a smaller size for its paper currency.

"The Treasury Department has accepted a type of paper developed by the Bureau of Standards as the standard currency paper which has high fibre strength as its distinctive feature. Its fibres are not impaired by the printing and it has no grain. Its folding strength in the two principal directions is more than 5,000 double folds.

"The investigation was begun when it was found that the life of dollar bills, which constitute the greater part of the paper currency, decreased continually until in 1924 it averaged six months. Prior to that, the average useful life of a bill was twenty months.

"The use of paper currency has increased threefold during the last fifteen years and this has required the manufacture every year of 1,000,000,000 new bills, weighing more than 4,200 tons, to replace worn out currency. This annual replacement costs \$4,000,000."

Engineer Has Big Opportunity in Business World

The opportunities for the engineer in business are greater today than ever before, according to W. S. Hovey, president of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., who spoke on "The Engineer's Part in Business" before the Chicago Section, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, as a part of the Midwest Power Conference program in Chicago on February 17th. In order to take advantage of these opportunities, however, Mr. Hovey pointed out that the engineer of today must be commercially minded.

While this is true in all lines of business endeavor it is particularly true, according to Mr. Hovey, in connection with the manufacture, distribution and use of specialized products for industry. The trend today in manufacturing and selling, he said, is based entirely on the needs of the consumer. It is, therefore, more important to supply what the customer needs than what the manufacturer has to sell. It is here that the modern engineer takes his place in both production and sales.

Modern business, stated Mr. Hovey, is not only depending more and

more on the engineer to analyze the requirements of the customer but is also calling on him to help increase the profits in business. Competition is so keen that the waste and loss of a few years ago is the profit of today. The engineer, through a careful study of production methods and the elimination of waste, has been able to reduce the amount of material entering into products without in any way decreasing the quality or the factor of safety. The engineer in this respect, stated Mr. Hovey, must be a broad gauge miser.

To produce results which would be beneficial to business Mr. Hovey suggested that the engineer must have the ability to co-operate. He must be willing to work with men and to take suggestions whether these suggestions come from the workman in the shop or from an official in the organization. The struggle for improvements in design, in production and in the use of equipment is greater than ever before. And behind all of this constant struggle, said Mr. Hovey, is the motive of service to the customer, and in so serving to bring a reasonable compensation to the stockholders from the investment in the business.

If the engineer constantly develops a commercially minded viewpoint he has a greater opportunity to take an important place in business. The training and experience the engineer has had of dealing with facts, of being required to think clear through and base his conclusion upon facts was pointed out by Mr. Hovey as fitting him perhaps better than any other profession for such important positions in the business world.

In bringing these thoughts to the attention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Mr. Hovey cited incidents from his own thirty years of manufacturing and administrative experience to show how the engineer can increase the profits of a business or can cause losses by lack of the commercial viewpoint.

British Textile Trade Reported Improving

London, Eng.—Judging by the annual reports of a number of drapery warehousemen, cotton and lace manufacturers, and worsted spinners, the British textile trade generally is enjoying a time of greatly increased prosperity. The depression from which the trade is believed to be suffering is nowhere in evidence.

It is probable that this general turn toward prosperity is due to the vigor with which the British textile manufacturer has been exploiting his goods in the British Empire markets. Already it is reported that the Canadian and Australian wholesaler is feeling the effect of their direct operation with the colonial retailer. —Daily News Record.

Woman and Industry

(Ohio State Journal.)

Woman in industry is all right and God bless her, but we often think, as we listen to the giggling and observe the nose powdering, that we'd also like to see a little more industry in woman.

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—D—	Roy, B. S. & Son
D. & M. Co.	—S—
Dairy Ring Traveler Co.	Saco-Lowell Shops
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	Sargent's C. G. Sons Corp.
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.	Schlieren, Chas. A. Co.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	Scott, Henry L. & Co.
Drake Corp.	Seaboard Ry.
Draper, E. S.	Seydel Chemical Co.
Draper Corp.	Seydel-Woolley Co.
Dronsfield Bros.	Shambow Shuttle Co.
Duke Power Co.	Sipp Machine Co.
Dunning & Boschart Press Co., Inc.	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.
Duplan Silk Corp.	S. K. F. Industries
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	Sonoco Products
Eastwood, Benjamin Co.	Southern Agricultural Chemical Corp.
Eaton, Paul B.	Southern Ry.
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Economy Baler Co.	Stafford Co.
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	Standard Nut & Bolt Co.
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	Standard Oil Co.
—F—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Fabreka Belting Co.	Stein, Hall & Co.
Fairbanks-Morse & Co.	Stone, Chas. H.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	Sullivan Hardware Co.
Farish Co.	Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
Ferguson Gear Co.	—T—
Flexible Steel Lacing Co.	Takamine Laboratories, Inc.
Ford, J. B. Co.	Taylor Instrument Companies
Foster Machine Co.	Terrell Machine Co.
Franklin Process Co.	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
—G—	Textile Mill Supply Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.	Timken Roller Bearing Co.
Gastonia Belting Co., Inc.	Tohurst Machine Works
Gastonia Brush Co.	Tripod Paint Co.
General Dyestuff Corp.	—U—
General Electric Co.	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
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Gildden Co.	Universal Winding Co.
Graton & Knight Co.	—V—
Great Northern Hotel	Victor Ring Traveler Co.
Greist Mfg. Co.	Fred'k Vistor & Achelis
Greenville Belting Co.	Viscose Co.
Harris, A. W., Oil Co.	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.
Harrison-Wright Co.	—W—
Hart Products Corp.	Washburn
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Thorp Centenary Meeting

The old Slater Mill in Pawtucket which will be the scene of the Thorp Centenary meeting, April 26, when the 100th anniversary of the invention of ring spinning will be observed, was the first successful cotton mill in America. It is now a textile museum, being preserved as a monument to the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the early American who paved the way for the establishment of an industry which now leads all others in the number of persons employed.

John Thorp of Providence, who after living in the Rhode Island city from 1812 to 1829, went to North Wrentham, Mass., provided the industry with the basic principle which has made possible tremendous production, lower costs and employment for 500,000 persons. He, however, apparently profited little, if any, from this and his other inventions.

The cotton manufacturers of the country will make the spring meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, April 25-26, an occasion to pay tribute to his genius. Southern and Northern textile executives and employees are united in the plan to make the event one of national significance.

Records of the U. S. Patent Office at Washington show that Thorp was working on the problem of the loom in 1812, one year before the first power loom in America was constructed in Boston by Francis Cabot Lowell. Thorp, however, it appears, had little or no success in putting any of his inventions on the market.

One year after Thorp had obtained a patent for his loom, 1913, the Boston Manufacturing Company, the first mill in the world where the whole process of cotton manufacturing from spinning to weaving was carried on by power, was established at Waltham, Mass., by Francis Cabot Lowell and his brother-in-law, Patrick T. Jackson. The original factory of the Boston Manufacturing Company, considerably remodeled, since the granite market dated 1813, was placed in the wall facing Waltham's main road, is still a section of the plant which is rated in the industry as being one of the largest and best equipped fine goods mills in the country.

Pioneers in cotton manufacturing, the Waltham plant was also among the first to use rayon in cotton fabrics. It introduced rayon in some of its dress goods in 1901 and although rayon did not attain great popularity until more recent years the Waltham plant continued to develop uses of the lustrous fibre and is now using \$100,000 of it monthly.

The foresight of Lowell and his associates was one of the big factors in the subsequent industrial developments in New England. He left his loom following a visit to England and Scotland in 1811-12. In Europe the cotton was spun in one place, sold to another and manufactured there.

Mr. Lowell began the general system used in America today of spinning and weaving in the same factory while in England even at the present day, the great majority of cloth manufacturers depend upon others for their yarns.

The exportation of machinery from England was prohibited in 1913 and Mr. Lowell had to rely on his observations and calculations made during his trip to England in order to make his own machinery.

Paul Moody, a mechanic of Amesbury, Mass., also built some of the first machines.

A spinning mill of 1700 spindles was built by the Boston Manufacturing Company and the success of the first loom encouraged the original investors in the enterprise and \$400,000 capital was paid in. The capital stock was increased to \$600,000 in order to purchase a building for a bleachery. The names of the first inventors are the same as those which appear in the industry today and included: Francis C. Lowell, P. T. Jackson, Charles Jackson, Christopher Gore, Benjamin Gorham, Warren Dutton, Israel Thorndike, Israel Thorndike, Jr., Nathan Appleton, James Lloyd and James Jackson.

The average weekly payroll in 1815 was about \$115. Today under normal working conditions, it is \$30,000 weekly.

Offers Piedmont Farmers Market for Long Staple

Greenville, S. C. — The Peizer Manufacturing Company will provide a market for all farmers of the Piedmont section who wish to grow long staple cotton. Walter Kelly, superintendent of the mill stated at a meeting of Anderson and Greenville county farmers.

Mr. Kelly offered to have a cotton gin constructed which would handle cotton of this staple, and said if farmers had any difficulty in disposing of their cotton, he would be glad to provide a market for all cotton offered. He declared that mills of this section have in the past been forced to buy large quantities of cotton in the West because the staple grown locally is inferior.

In addition to Mr. Kelly, speakers at the meeting included, P. S. Buie, of Clemson College, and S. M. Byars, Anderson county farm agent. A large number of farmers from Anderson and Greenville counties were in attendance.

Roy N. Cole Estate

Newnan, Ga.—Roy N. Cole, local cotton manufacturer and capitalist, who died last week, left considerable bequests to charitable institutions in his will probated in Ordinary's Court here. Six thousand dollars is left as an endowment fund to the Willingham School, Blue Ridge, Ga., for the establishment of Jennie P. Cole scholarships. Newnan Hospital receives \$5,000, Central Baptist Church of Newnan receives \$2,000. Several orphanages throughout Georgia also share in the bequests.

Sherwin-Williams Co. Branch at Spartanburg

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Sherwin-Williams Paint Company has opened an office at 224 Montgomery Bldg., the branch being opened here to pay special attention to the Southern textile territory. R. O. Olney will be in charge.

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Survey to Standardize Depreciation Rates and Manufacturing Costs

Nation-wide standardization of rates of depreciation in the hosiery and underwear industry, as well as standardization of manufacturers' costs, is the aim of a survey which is to be conducted by the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers, in co-operation with the Bureau of Internal Revenue. John Nash McCullaugh, managing director of the association, in discussing the survey, which is expected to standardize rates of depreciation on all items entering into the manufacture of these lines, states that it is planned to arrive at standard rates of depreciation on the following:

Buildings, knitting machinery, knitting machinery attachments, and all sundries such as dye house, power plant, office fixtures, etc.

Committees of full fashioned hosiery manufacturers, seamless hosiery manufacturers and underwear manufacturers will shortly be appointed by the association to work with the Bureau of Internal Revenue on this matter.

"Depreciation rates have long been the subject of considerable contention in the hosiery and underwear industry, as in all industries," said Mr. McCullaugh. "An allowance of 10 per cent yearly depreciation has been made by the Government on certain items manufactured in some sections of the country, while in other sections, manufacturers have been forced to show a depreciation of not more than 5 per cent on exactly the same items.

"The survey to be conducted by the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers in conjunction with the Bureau of Internal Revenue should result in nation-wide standardization of rates of depreciation in the industry, and, what is of equal importance, standardization of manufacturers' costs, regardless of the geographical location of their plants."—Daily News Record.

Artificial Silk Blankets and Bath Mats

The third German artificial silk exhibition was held last week within the frame of the Cologne spring fair, the participants being the various members of the German Viscose Convention and the Bemberg concern of Barmen. The exhibitors were out to stage an imposing show in every respect, their aim being to instill into the thoughts of the visitor the idea that artificial silk was luxurious and beautiful, and should not be regarded as a makeshift or a substitute. They accordingly had the exhibition designed by one of the leading German architects, who began by draping the huge hall with light colored materials and to rearrange the lighting. He then designed the various stands so as to captivate the eye and form a worthy background for the exhibits.

It must be confessed that from a

technical point of view the exhibition was not so effective as it might have been. It was organized as a propaganda show for the general public rather than for the expert and the trader whose interest could not be aroused by mere window dressing, and it was consequently somewhat difficult for the expert to assess the progress made by German industry in the production and uses of artificial silk since the Leipzig fair in the spring of 1927. But there were some strong pointers and developments. It is worth noting, for instance, that Bemberg yarn no longer stands out alone as the standard yarn for silk-like and high-grade women's hose, Kuttner's Zellvag yarn, which is manufactured by a similar process, is also regarded as suitable for high-class artificial silk stockings, while a third yarn in this category is Agfa Travis silk, which is very strong and has a pleasing lustre. Some new dress fabrics made of Agfa Travis yarn and Egyptian cotton, which in appearance are similar to spun silk, aroused considerable interest. The LG showed Vistra bath mats of soft texture and subdued lustre.

Decided progress has been made in the combination of linen and viscose for damask table cloths, and some heavy and strong tie fabrics, which had the appearance of real rather than of artificial silk, were made from Bemberg cuprammonium yarn. Such tie fabrics and artificial silk laces were among the best of the Bemberg exhibits, though the articles which evoked the greatest surprise were blankets made of Sniatil. These blankets were so wool-like in texture and appearance that experts could scarcely distinguish them from real wool. Should these blankets prove to be as warm as it is claimed, there should be a great future for them at the manufacturers' price of 8 marks each.

Institute for Full-Fashioned Hosiery

Philadelphia, Pa.—A full-fashioned hosiery institute patterned after the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., is urged in a circular letter to manufacturers, from John A. Makem, writing from 100 Washington street, Boston. Mr. Makem suggests that manufacturers have a meeting coincident with the Knitting Arts Exhibition in Philadelphia, April 16-20, and that efforts be made to procure the attendance of Secretary of Commerce Hoover and an address by him on "Cooperation and Standardization." He suggests also that Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., and A. D. Whiteside, president of the Wool Institute, be invited to tell how they propose to solve the problems of their respective industries.

Leading up to what he regards as conditions calling for action of some kind, Mr. Makem says in part:

"Has not full-fashioned hosiery manufacturing reached a period when constructive effort must be made to stem the onrushing tide of chaos that confronts us, if we are going to continue earning any profit whatever on the capital investment

in our industry? Will it not be deplorable if the industry cannot earn a reasonable interest on its invested capital?"

Touching on "the struggle to secure orders where overproduction exists," Mr. Makem leaves it to inference that "prices and quality are sacrificed, inspection is not so exacting, merchandise is skimped, fewer courses per inch are put into a stocking, and tin-weighted silk is used, even in dip-dyed numbers."

"All of this," he continues, "is of no avail, because eventually all of those fighting for orders will be doing exactly the same thing. The next aim is to reduce wages, which also will prove of no avail, because others also will cut wages, and all lose eventually. I think every intelligent business man will concede that overproduction of 5 per cent eventually will break a market. Why should we sacrifice profits on 95 per cent of our output when we can control, by intelligent cooperation, overproduction of 5 per cent which is the cause of the lower market prices."

Mr. Makem advances the thought that the public will buy just as many pairs of full-fashioned silk hosiery at fair prices as would be purchased at prices which leave no profit. He bases this, he says, "upon eight years experience as assistant to the treasurer and general merchandise manager of the John Wanamaker stores, New York and Philadelphia," and adds "when raw silk prices asked for full fashioned hosiery. Why cannot we secure a fair price when raw silk is \$5.50 a pound?"

Admitting that price-fixing agreements are looked upon as violations of the Sherman Law, Mr. Makem says, "There is a way by which it can be accomplished, even in our own industry, without violating the Sherman Law."

The use of a "minimum jobber's price" is suggested by Mr. Makem.

Manufacturers who received copies of the circular letter and were willing to discuss it, said they saw much merit in the proposed full-fashioned hosiery institute an effective instrument for remedying the ills complained of would call for a man who could command a salary of \$25,000 to \$50,000. However, they seemed to entertain little hope of any early successful movement for bringing order out of the chaos that exists in the minds of some.—Daily News Record.

Stresses Importance Of Humidity

The time has long passed when textile manufacturers can afford to ignore question of humidity, declared Prof. George B. Haven, in charge of the textile laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was the principal speaker at the closing sessions of the spring meeting of Committee D 43 held at Providence. Efficiency of operation, correctness of specification and excellence of the manufactured material all require that atmospheric conditions be considered in a careful and thorough manner, he continued.

The value of correct atmospheric

conditions must not be considered alone from the standpoint of the laboratory, the professor pointed out, because while it is a perfectly well known fact that accurate determinations and calculations in textile laboratories can only be secured by accurate moisture conditions it is also a fact that manufacturing operations are also vastly improved by similar means.

For the future program of the society in regard to the moisture question, Professor Haven proposed the following:

First — Specify the requirements of a standard sling hygrometer together with instructions for its correct maintenance and use.

Second—Retain 70 degrees temperature and 65 per cent relative humidity as standard condition.

Third—Specify standard regains for cotton and eventually other fibers, the regains to be those generally derived from prolonged exposure to a standard atmosphere.

Fourth—Divide mechanical fabrics into four groups or zones, namely 1.5 to four ounces per square yard; four to 10 ounces per square yard; 10 to 18 ounces per square yard, and 18 to 46 ounces per square yard.

Fifth—Compile eventually correction tables for these four grades of mechanical fabrics in general together with special correction tables for 17½ ounce square woven tire fabric B standard tire cords C standard aircraft cotton wing fabric and D standard aircraft linen wing fabric.

The professor felt that if this proposal was eventually carried out the troublesome question of humidity would be as nearly settled as possible for all sections of the country.

W. H. Whitcomb, of the United States Rubber Co., explained in detail through the aid of a testing machine a strength test for knitted fabrics.

Dr. W. F. Edwards, chairman of Committee D 42, read a paper on genetics in textile research in which he reviewed the development of research work from the beginning of the 15th century. Those interested in the textile industries will for the time being he said, probably continue to emphasize the industrial side of genetics and will progress by means of intelligent selection rather than by natural selection.

Their practical problem, he continued, is to improve the quality of the fibers used and to improve the methods of producing them.

In closing his review, Dr. Edwards said he was convinced that any comprehensive program of textile research of the future should find in it a place for genetics to be studied from the pure science viewpoint. This will doubtless lead, he averred, along the paths followed by biologists who are ever in quest of the very beginning of life processes.

The fall meeting of the Committee will be held at Washington, D. C., and an invitation has been extended to the Textile Institute and the Shirley Institute to attend the sessions in order that these associations might get a better idea of just what D 43 is accomplishing.

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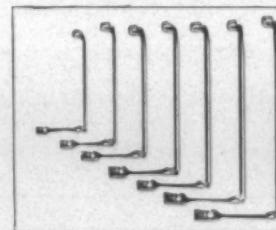
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Purification of Water For Industrial Purposes

(Continued from Page 14)

water coming into the top of the bed. It is then filtered through the sand. A strainer system is placed in the bottom made of pipe—literally nozzles—for distributing water underneath the bed and designed for as much permanence as possible. When this is filled in with stone and gravel, you don't want to empty it out very quickly. The layer of stone is for distributing the water underneath the bed on your back-washing and to give the sand a thorough scouring. The most perfect back-wash you can get is none too good. The stone decreases in size up to a line of gravel large enough to stay on top of this bed of stone and support a bed of sand about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. This is simply a division bed.

The sand must be carefully selected. I will say that, in general—and this is only approximate—an average filter sand would probably give you about 400 grains to the square inch. The diameter of sand for a given water might vary from 35 mm. to 60. A properly designed and laid-out filter must take that into consideration, and anybody putting in a filter cannot give too much attention to the size of the sand, and uniformity coefficient. That is the last barrier between a dirty, raw water and your valuable goods in a finishing plant.

Procedure of Washing the Filter.

Now, I said that the strainer system and this stone are to diffuse the water for back-washing. The washing of a filter is one of the most important things that happen in the filter plant. On a back-wash it is necessary to scour the layer of sand as though you were churning it. The theory of filtration, as we interpret it, is different from what some of you men in this room may interpret it as. We say that it involves the entanglement of this coagulated coloring matter in the bed of sand; it is the matter of the dirty sand right on top, which might be termed "surface straining." We might expect it gradually to work down through the sand; therefore all grains must be very thoroughly scoured.

We put in the bottom a given amount of water, which is approximately 9 gallons to the square foot of area. That comes up to the sand. This wash rod is revolved around through the sand for five or six or eight minutes. That (indicating) carries the water out into a water pipe and away. That is merely one method of scouring sand. You can also introduce another system on the gravel. That consists of heavy brass piping; and here (indicating) it is connected with the radiator system. The same volume of water comes up through the sand and gravel and is joined here (indicating) by two-thirds of a cubic inch of air, and that air gives the sand a very thorough turning over. The advantage of mixing it in here (indicating) instead of here (indicating) is to prevent the mixing of the gravel in this area with the sand, gradually working the gravel toward the top and the sand down, eventually put-

ting your filter out of commission. Whether stirring with the water and the rod or with the combined water and air, the purpose is the same, being to scour that sand thoroughly.

Now, in this coagulation of coloring matter, which is caused by your alum and ash or sodium aluminate potash, you are introducing in your water something that can be very troublesome if you are not careful. That is, alum. In the first place, alum is going to cause complaint in every department, from the boiler room straight through the plant. But the filter must get alum through in some form or other. Another reason is that alum is expensive, and bringing water to the proper point with either acid or alkali is cheaper than with alum.

In general, the filtration is slower on a gravity filter than by pressure filter. The pressure filter can put through 200 gallons per minute. This can be exceeded quite materially without trouble.

I am going to skip over for a moment the chemical treatment. The next thing I want to speak of is the control of coagulation. We find that hydrogen ion concentration is the simplest and probably the most effective way of controlling what we call coagulation. We can do other things, but a pH test is very simply done. Any workman can do it after a few demonstrations, and if you show him where you want the pH, or where you want the sedimentation basin held, he can hold it there very easily and accurately. The pH range is usually from about 5.8 to well, 6.6, which, as you see, is on the acid side of the sedimentation. That, of course, means right away that you ought to get proper coagulation in this area of the square; and we pass that water through to the filter water reservoir and we have given you an acid water. That is very simply corrected; for since you bring it up to 7.2, it is non-corrosive. That is easily accomplished by feeding in a little sal soda, a very inexpensive chemical.

Control of Coagulation.

I do not want you to hold me to a statement that proper coagulation of water must be between 5.8 and 6.6—within a narrow range right there (indicating)—because there are waters, and extraordinary waters where coagulation will take place to the best advantage as low as 5, and in a few cases as high as 7; but those cases below 5.8 and above 6.8 are exceptional and should be considered as such. We can come back to that pH discussion and I shall be very glad to answer any questions if you have any; and, in fact, we can run some pH tests for you. We have all the equipment here.

The test for turbidity is very simple. The test for color is based on the comparison of standards which were developed by Hazen. They are mostly based on accepted set standards. The test for pH is, as I have said, simple; and if any of you want a demonstration of that we will be glad to make it for you. The test for alum is a standard hematocaline test and is extraordinarily accurate. I don't think any of you would worry very much if you had an alum part of one-quarter point per million and the restorative alum test would

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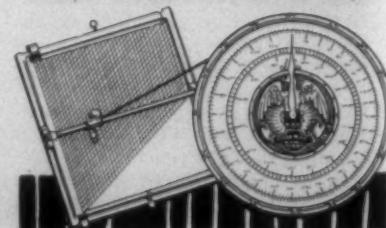
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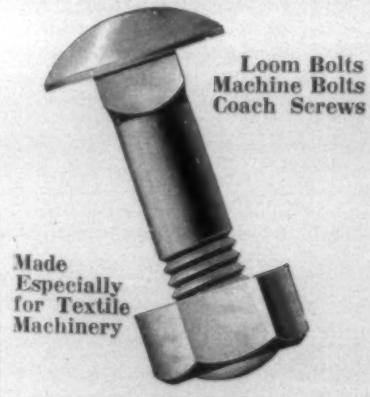
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show one-tenth part per million. With a little practice you could show closer than that. I would be very glad to demonstrate that point. Alum can come in filtered water. Sulphate of aluminum can come through. That would probably be a case of too much alum. You might pass alum hydrate through. The alum test would show it, but would not show which it was.

Another objectionable thing from several standpoints is your CO₂. Rust is one objection, and the effect on your dyes is another. Interference with coagulation is another. It can be very greatly reduced, in the mixing in of your chemicals, by proper agitation. It is impossible for me to stand here and tell you the limits of CO₂. In some cases low CO₂ is advisable. A twentieth part per million in many cases might be very objectionable.

I shall have to return now to the two things that I skipped earlier in the paper. First, removing calcium magnesium hardness. That is a job for a zeolite softener. A softener has almost, but not quite, the same construction as a filter. Usually a softener is a pressure equipment rather than a gravity type, but not always. We will assume that the bed of zeolite is put in, about the same form as in the filter. In the discussion of softeners many people still have in mind the type of zeolite used some years ago. That was synthetic zeolite and very unsatisfactory. Its exchange value was low; that is, its properties of absorbing hardness was low. It took a long time to regenerate. Its life was very short, and the pores would fill up with dirt from the water and it wasn't at all successful. I don't think I should use the word "unsuccessful," because they did soften water, but it was not entirely satisfactory.

Then natural zeolite was discovered, which is merely a grain-edged sand deposit, the two best beds being in New Jersey. You take the zeolite grains out of the ground, wash them and harden them for grains of sand—possibly a little larger than the grains of sand in the filter—and this sand has the very valuable property of absorbing 3,000 grains of hardness per cubic foot of zeolite. If you want to soften a certain amount of water of 4 grain hardness and you have a certain amount of time to do it in, you must figure the softness on two bases. One is the amount of water that the softener will pass through per minute—that will probably be in the neighborhood of 2 or 3 gallons per minute. As soon as the zeolite has absorbed from the water so much hardness, the zeolite is totally exhausted and the water will pass right on through. All that is necessary is to give the zeolite a good dose of brine, the amount being about a half pound of salt for each 1,000 gallons. That effects the regeneration. With the old synthetic zeolite it took eight or nine hours. Now it takes thirty minutes. It is softened in the morning and will absorb from morning until noon. During the noon hour it should be regenerated and it will work all afternoon, and then it should be regenerated again at night. It is a very simple process.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

192.....

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

..... Spinning Spindle Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Dyer

..... Master Mechanic

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Philadelphia Office: Drexel Building New England Office: Pawtucket, R. I.

Selling Agents for
GREY COTTON GOODS

CARDED YARNS

COMBED YARNS

Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods business was generally light during the week. Sales reported showed that gray goods production, even with the curtailment in effect, was higher than sales. Prices on print cloths and brown sheetings were generally unchanged. Most mills declined lower prices and are not inclined to think that sales can be stimulated by granting concessions. Business in sheets, pillow cases, towels, and bedspreads was not very active. The market for cotton duck continued dull, with mills refusing to accept lower bids. Sales of colored goods for export were slightly better. Tire fabrics were firm and most mills have good business on hand.

The printers are reported as being very busy, with many of them working over time to make deliveries. Their best business is on medium and fine grades of wash goods.

Business in gray cloths was rather quiet, just as it had been throughout practically all of the earlier part of the week. There was a great deal of talk in the market about the production figures for February, which were shown to be larger than for January. To the majority these figures were sorely disappointing. The increase in sales for February, as over the previous month, was in line with expectations, because February was able to run up a good average on print cloths and broadcloths, and some sheetings, as well as scattered other gray goods, and also on some of the finished items. Everyone was glad to see these figures on increased sales, but they had been fully anticipated.

In the print cloth section fair sized sales of 68x72s were made at 8½c, some of them for spot and others nearby. The 64x60s on the spot and within a week sold at 7¾c and 60x48s at 6½c. It was usually necessary to cover on 1,000-piece lots to obtain yardage at these levels, otherwise 1-16c more was asked. Late March and early April 7.15-yard sold at 6½c, some makes available for the same delivery at 5c less.

In sheetings, there were reports that 40-inch, 4.20 yard had sold at 7% net, with reports that some lots had sold at one-half; 40-inch, 3.75-yard at 8½ net, and reports of some goods at three-eighths; 40-inch, 2.85 yard at 10% net for choice make, other goods at three-quarters; 40 squares, 6.15 yard at 5% net, and bids of one-half declined; 36-inch, 5.50 yard at 6% net for spot, and one-quarter for contract; 37-inch, 4.8 squares, 4.00 yard had been sold at 7% net during the week, with choice makes held at three-quarters; bids of one-half had been declined; 37-inch, 4.4x40, 3.50 yard soft filling sheeting were being held at 9½ net, whereas the hard yarn filling goods were quoted at one-half cent less; 56x60, 4.00 yard, at 8% to 9 net.

During the last few days there have been orders placed for standard grade tire fabrics to the extent of several hundred thousand pounds, it is estimated. Mills have just be-

gun to run extra time to take advantage of the business coming to them.

The general situation in carded broadcloths remained quiet, with prices about unchanged. One or two centers that had been asking 9½ cents for the feeler-motion 80x60s, indicated that they might consider three-eighths for nearby delivery. One of the choicest makes of 128x68 combed was reported sold at 16½ cents, for delivery commencing at once.

A few larger orders of combed voiles have reported on contract and for spot and nearby delivery, the ordinary hard twist at 10½c, and down to 9¾c has been paid for the 60x56s. On better qualities 10c was paid for 60x52s, while full extra hard twists are held at 11½c for several makes.

The market for combed lawns has been moderate, with most sales confined to small side and occasional transactions put through for amounts ranging up to 5,000 pieces. The low price on spot 88x80s 40-inch is 12¾c and 12½c can be done in but one quarter on contracts of larger size. The 76x72s 40-inch are more generally selling at 11½c than at the beginning of the week.

The week was one of the quietest in the history of the Fall River print cloth market. The aggregate sales will hardly reach 15,000 pieces. Trading was scattered throughout the list with orders confined to small quantities for quick delivery. Prices showed a slight tendency toward weakening with no sizable orders to really test the market. Some wide styles continue quite scarce, due to the continued curtailment in the print cloth division.

Sateens, which have been moderate sellers for some weeks past, showed light interest with 10% quite firmly established as to price and 9% for the 4.70. Some of the better grades were reported at 11 cents for 4.37 and three is a tendency on the part of these mills to hold for this figure.

What demand there was for wide goods was scattered over the list. 44-inch, 48 squares, 6.40 being in moderate request at 7%, at which prices sales were reported. Small trading was also noted in 38½-inch, 60x48, 6.25 at 6¾, and 38-inch, 64x60s, 5.35 at 8 cents.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 38-in., 64x64s..	5%
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	5%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	5%
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s..	8%
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s..	8%
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s..	10%
Dress ginghams	16¾a18½
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd., 56x60s..	10
Brown sheetnigs, stand..	12%
Tickings, 8-oz.	*21a24
Denims	18
Staple ginghams, 27-in..	10%
Kid finished cambries	8¾a 9%
Standard prints	9
Brown sheetnings, 3-yd.....	11½

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Some improvement was noted in the yarn market before the week ended, but sales as a whole continued to be held down in small lots. Inquiry was considerably better especially for carded knitting yarns and the number of orders showed an increase. The buying interest shown was taken as an indication that much better business may be expected soon, but there have been so many disappointments this year that spinners and dealers are not very optimistic.

Reports here indicate that stocks held by the mills are not large and that any marked increase in buying should be quickly felt by the spinners. Hosiery and underwear mills in this State have been better buyers recently. Weaving mills continued to limit their purchases to filling in needs.

There were no new developments in the combed and mercerized divisions of the market. Prices on both carded and combed yarns were held at approximately the same levels that prevailed the previous week. Considerable irregularity has been noted in quotations in the combed counts.

Firmer raw cotton prices at the opening of the week caused quite a number of spinners to advance ask-prices on medium and coarse counts about a half cent, and this evidence of strength resulted in a little better demand at last week's minimums. Few buyers, however, are operating except in a hand-to-mouth manner, or for deliveries to the end of April, the majority claiming that forward business for their products continues of disappointing volume, and does not warrant speculative purchases of yarn no matter how low prices of the latter may be.

Southern Single Skeins.

4-8s	29½
10s	30
14s	30½
16s	31½
20s	33½
24s	35½
26s	36½
30s	38½
40s	48

Southern Two-ply Skeins

4-8s	30½
10s	31
12s	31½
14s	32
16s	32½
20s	35
24s	36½
26s	37
30s	38
40s	47
50s	56

Southern Single Warps.

4-8s	30
10s	31½
12s	32
14s	33
16s	33½
20s	34½
24s	40
30s	46

Southern Two-ply Warps.

8s	32
10s	32½
12s	33
14s	33
16s	34

COTTON BUYING SERVICE

William & York Wilson, Inc.
Rock Hill, S. C.

Webster & Wilson, Inc.
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Cotton Brokers Representing Reliable Shippers
We have personal representative in the West to find the cotton which mills
inquire for. Wire us your wants.

20s	35
24s	37
26s	38
30s	39
8s	28½
10s	30
12s	30½
14s	31
16s	31½
20s	33
22s	33½
24s	34
26s	35
30s	38½
40s	48
8s	44
20s	46
30s	50
36s	51½
38s	52½
40s	53
50s	62
60s	66
70s	80
80s	85
Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.	
8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	29
8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	30
10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white	
yarn tubes and skeins	31
Same, warps	31
Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones.	
10s	36
12s	38
14s	39
16s	40
18s	41
20s	41½
22s	41½
24s	42
26s	42½
28s	43½
30s	47
36s	51
40s	53
50s	60
60s	67
70s	82
80s	97
Two-ply Mercerized Yarns.	1.09
20s	50
30s	62
40s	68
50s	76
60s	85
70s	97

February Production Exceeds Sales

Continued readjustment of the production of standard cotton cloths to current demand is reflected in the statistics for February just compiled by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The report covers a period of four weeks.

Production of standard cotton cloths during February amounted to 300,323,000 yards. Sales amounted to 256,328,000 yards. The ratio of sales to production in February was 20 per cent higher than during January. Shipments amounted to 285,404,000 yards. Stocks on February 29th were 382,142,000 yards, and unfilled orders at the end of the month were 284,87,000 yards.

The report compiled by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York represents statistical data from 23 groups reporting through the association and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. These consolidated reports represent data on upwards of 300 classifications of standard cotton goods, a large part of the total production of such fabrics in the United States.

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If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

Ask for prices

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Position Wanted

As carder and spinner. Now employed. 22 years experience. References from present employees. Good reason for making change. Age 45. Married. Strictly temperate. Sign T. G. H., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Position Wanted

I have had 28 years' experience in carding, spinning and machine shop. 10 years as overseer. Would like to hear from any mill in need of a man for either department. Address F. V. A., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

Roller Coverer for 15,000 spindle mill in Georgia. Answer Roller Coverer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Used Machinery At Bargain Prices

25 H. & B. Cards, 40 inches, 26 inch doffer. 12 inch coilers. \$275 each.
35 1918 Model Whitin Cards with Cook's Stripper, complete. Reconditioned in 1925. \$400.00 each.
36 Delivery Whitin Drawing, metallic rolls. Excellent condition. 12 inch coilers. \$35.00 per delivery.
2 Woonsocket Slubbers, 11x 5½. 52 spindles each. \$4.00 spindle.
2 Woonsocket Intermediates, 9x4½. 84 spindles each \$3.50 per spindle.
4 Woonsocket Speeders, 7x 3½. \$2.50 per spindle.
2 Whitin Speeders. Self-balancing rail. 200 spindles each. Size 6x2½. \$3.00 per spindle.
1 Woonsocket Speeder, 152 spindles. 7x3½. \$3.00 per spindle.
4 Whitin Spoolers. 1915 Model. Use 4x6 spools. \$1.50 per spindle.
4 Beam Warperts, Saco-Lowell and Entwistle make. With creels. 150 ends. \$75.00 each.
1 Woonsocket Thread Extractor. \$200.00.
8,000 Middle head spools, 6x4. \$80.00 per thousand.
8,000 Middle head spools, 5x3½. \$50.00 per thousand.
6,000 Whitin medium gravity spindles, with bolsters and bases. 35c each.
2,000 Top rolls, Whitin spinning, 2¾ gauge. 7c each.

All above equipment in excellent condition. Offered subject prior sale or other disposition.

Prices f. o. b. mill floor.

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Position as superintendent of weaving mill, or carder and spinner in large mill. Go anywhere. Satisfactory reference furnished as to character and ability. Address M. G., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Overseer Wanted

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75 Reeds 22½ dents

50 Reeds 22 dents

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Spec.—3½" inside x 40" overall
5/8" Rib

50 Light Duck Reeds

4½" inside x 884 dents on 34"
Will shorten to desired length

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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. Also experienced inspector, card clothier and overhauler. Now employed by large group of mills. Can also run spinning. No. 5409.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Splendid education (judging from letter), experienced and with good references. No. 5410.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving. Good fancy weaver. 12 years experience in the various departments. No. 5411.

WANT position as office man, shipping clerk, filing, etc.; now employed but wish to change. No. 5412.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 33 years with one company, 8 years in one room. Experienced on all numbers, white and colored. No. 5413.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both in smaller mill. Experienced and efficient. No. 5414.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on various colored goods and yarns. No. 5415.

WANT position as overseer carding. Experienced, honest, reliable and competent. No. 5416.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both. Good references. No. 5417.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Understand starting new work, or overcoming troubles in old. Can change on short notice. No. 5418.

WANT position as overseer carding in small room, or second hand in large room. Long experience and good references. No. 5419.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 38. Carding and spinning help in family. Have taken an I. C. S. course. No. 5420.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or finisher or both. 20 years experience on all classes of goods and want large job. Best of references. No. 5421.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding or spinning or both. Experienced and can take job at once. No. 5422.

WANT position as cotton classer and stapler or manager warehouse. Want position with a textile mill. Best of references. No. 5423.

WANT position as overseer carding. Ten years experience as overseer. Age 35. Familiar with coarse or fine combed yarns. Married and strictly sober. No. 5424.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding. 18 years experience on carded and combed yarns. No. 5425.

WANT position as overseer weaving; 10 years as second hand and two years overseer. Good references. No. 5426.

WANT position as second hand in spinning; experienced and a textile graduate. Best of references. No. 5427.

WANT position in mill office. Experienced in book-keeping, shipping and as pay roll clerk,—also in cotton buying. References. No. 5428.

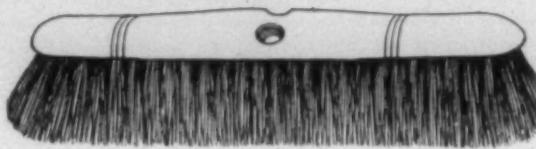
WANT position as second hand in spinning, or in warping, spooling, twisting and winding. Experienced and capable. No. 5429.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced in various styles, competent, reliable. No. 5430.

WANT position as master mechanic, preferably electric, but understand steam power. 14 years experience. Age 35. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5431.

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E. C. Atkins & Co.
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Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
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Woosocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
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Bossom & Lane
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Thursday, March 15, 1928.

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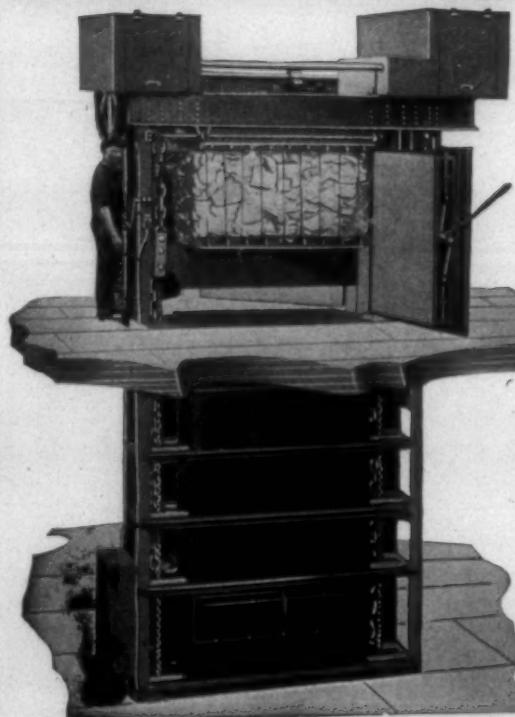
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Sulphur Dyeing Machines—
 Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machine Division, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
 Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Tanks—
 H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
 Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
 Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Tanks (Cast Iron)—
 Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
Tape—
 Barber Mfg. Co.
 Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.
 Lambeth Rope Corp.
Temperature Regulators, Pressure—
 Taylor Instrument Cos.
Temptles—
 Draper Corp.
Textile Apparatus (Fabric)—
 B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
 Henry L. Scott & Co.
Textile Castings—
 H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
 Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
 Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Textile Dryers—
 American Moistening Co.
Textile Gums—
 Arabol Mfg. Co.
 Stein, Hall & Co.
 Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Textile Machinery Specialties—
 H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
 Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
 Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
 Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Textile Soda—
 J. B. Ford Co.
 Mathieson Alkali Works
Thermometers—
 Taylor Instrument Cos.
Thermostats—
 Taylor Instrument Cos.
Top Rolls For Spinning Frames—
 Saco-Lowell Shops
Trademarking Machines—
 Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
Transfer Stamps—
 Kaufmagraph Co.
Transmission—
 S K F Industries.

Transmission Belts—
 Charles Bond Co.
 Graton & Knight Co.
 E. F. Houghton & Co.
Transmission Machinery—
 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
 Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
Toilets—
 Vogel, Joseph A. Co.
Transmission Silent Chain—
 Link-Belt Co.
 Morse Chain Co.
 Ramsey Chain Co., Inc.
Traveler Cups—
 Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Trucks (Mill)—
 W. T. Lane & Bros.
 Rogers Fibre Co.
Trucks For Pin Boards—
Tubes (Paper)—
 Sonoco Products Co.
Turbines (Steam)—
 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Tubing (Seamless Steel)—
 Timken Roller Bearing Co.
Twister Rings—
 Draper Corporation.
 Saco-Lowell Shops
 Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Twisting Machinery—
 Colling Bros. Machine Co.
 Draper Corp.
 Saco-Lowell Shops
 Whitin Machine Works
Varnishes—
 The Glidden Co.
Ventilating Apparatus—
 American Moistening Co.
 Parks-Cramer Co.
Warp Drawing Machines—
 Barber-Colman Co.
Ventilating Fans—
 B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
Warpers—
 Barber-Colman Co.
 Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
 Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
 Draper Corp.
 Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
 T. C. Entwistle Co.
 Saco-Lowell Shops
Warp Conditioners—
 E. F. Houghton & Co.
Warp Dressing—
 Arabol Mfg. Co.
 Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
 Bosson & Lane
 Drake Corp.
 Drake Corp.
 Hart Products Corp.
 E. F. Houghton & Co.
 Seyel-Woolley Co.
 L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Warp Sizing—
 Arabol Mfg. Co.
 Borne, Scrymser Co.
 E. F. Houghton & Co.
 Stein, Hall & Co.
 Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Warp Stop Motion—
 Draper Corp.
 R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
Warp Tying Machinery—
 Barber-Colman Co.
Warper Shell—
 Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
Warpers (Silk or Rayon)—
 Eastwood, Benj. Co.
 Sipp Machine Co.
Washers (Fibre)—
 Rogers Fibre Co.
Waste Reclaiming Machinery—
 Saco-Lowell Shops
 Whitin Machine Works
 Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Waste Presses—
 Economy Baler Co.
Water Controlling Apparatus—
 Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Water Wheels—
 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Weighting Compounds—
 Arabol Mfg. Co.
 Bosson & Lane
 General Dyestuff Corp.
 Hart Products Corp.
 Marston, Jno. P. Co.
 Seydel Chemical Co.
 Seydel Woolley Co.
 L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
 Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Welding Apparatus (Electric Arc)—
 Lincoln Electric Co.
Well Drillers—
 Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
Whizzers—
 Tolhurst Machine Works
Winders—
 Abbott Machine Co.
 Eastwood, Benj. Co.
 Foster Machine Co.
 Universal Winding Co.
Winders (Skein)—
 Foster Machine Co.
 Sipp Machine Co.
Windows—
 Carrier Engineering Corp.

Parks-Cramer Co.
Wrenches—
 Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
Yarn Conditioning Machines—
 C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp.
Yardage Clocks—
 T. C. Entwistle Co.
 Saco-Lowell Shops
Yarn Tension Device—
 Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
 Saco-Lowell Shops
Yarn Presses—
 Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
 Economy Baler Co.
Yarns (Cotton)—
 Acme Sales Co.
 American Yarn and Processing Co.
 Dixie Mercerizing Co.
Mauney Steel Co.
Yarns (Mercerized)—
 Acme Sales Co.
 American Yarn and Processing Co.
 Dixie Mercerizing Co.
Mauney Steel Co.
Yarn Testing Machines—
 Scott, Henry L. & Co.

ALL STEEL
ECONOMY
FIRE PROOF



**Waste
Press**

**Up-Stroke
Hydraulic
Performance,
Electric
Operated**

Saves

**First Cost
Pits
Floor Space
Labor
Operating Costs**

**Presses for Waste,
Cloth, Yarn, etc.**

Largest Line in U. S.

**ANN ARBOR,
DEPT. T. B., MICH.**

Ashworth Brothers, Inc. Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

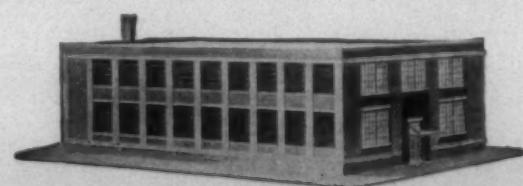
LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.

44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. 127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.
 Gibson Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



Thursday, March 15, 1928.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN



*The Latest Results
of Continual
Scientific
Research*

POLYZIME

REG. TRADE MARK 106355

The "First" thin liquid desizing extract

POLYZIME "P"

The "First" purified and concentrated desizing powder

One pound equivalent to 80 lbs. of liquid extracts

Manufactured by

TAKAMINE LABORATORIES, INC.

NEW YORK OFFICE
Equitable Bldg

LABORATORIES
Clifton, N. J.

CHAS. S. TANNER CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1866)

Providence, R. I., U. S. A.*

CHAS. H. STONE, Southern Representative
228 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

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Sixty-one Years Experience

In Manufacturing

Card Clothing

We are at all times alive to any new developments not only in raw materials but also in the manufacturing of our finished product. Once we can prove any change to be of distinct advantage to you, you will find us using it.

**Howard Bros.
Manufacturing Company**

ESTABLISHED 1866

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

Branches:

Atlanta, Ga., (Factory)

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5 H. P. Morse Silent Chain Drives from motors to knitting machines. Driver, 870 r. p. m.; Driven, 178 r. p. m., 27-inch centers.

For greater efficiency

of power transmission and lower production costs, insist on Morse Textile Drives. Ask a Morse Transmission Engineer to tell you about the improved Type No. 55 Morse Chain.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y., U. S. A.

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Baltimore, Md.
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Boston, Mass.
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Cleveland, Ohio
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Louisville, Ky.
Minneapolis, Minn.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.

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MORSE SILENT CHAIN **DRIVES**



LANE

Patent Steel Frame
Canvas Mill Trucks

One of the outstanding features of Lane Canvas Mill Trucks, and this applies also to all Lane Baskets, is the entire absence of any rough surfaces or, in fact, anything whatever to in any way injure the most delicate materials handled therein.

W. T. Lane & Brothers

*Originators and Manufacturers of
Canvas Baskets for 25 years*

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Wind your RAYON on SIPP SKEIN WINDERS

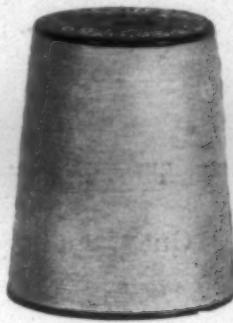
**Winds Cone Shaped Spools and Straight Spools.
With Cone Shaped Spool, yarn is drawn over small end of Spool.**

OTHER FEATURES.

1. Has the advantage of holding more yarn than any other spool of equal length.
2. This increased amount of yarn is a great advantage in both skein winding and making filling bobbins, as it saves changing bobbins and lessens the number of knots.
3. The lower head is much larger than the top head and silk will draw off over the top head to end of yarn.
4. Barrel of spool is straight, but finished package is cone shape.



Empty Spool



Full Spool

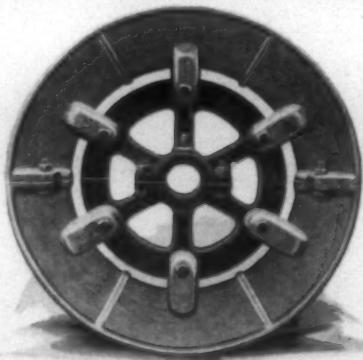
MADE VARIOUS SIZES.

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Also Rayon Warpers (heavy type) various sizes

The Sipp Machine Company
Paterson, N. J.

Southern Agent
G. G. Slaughter, Charlotte, N. C.



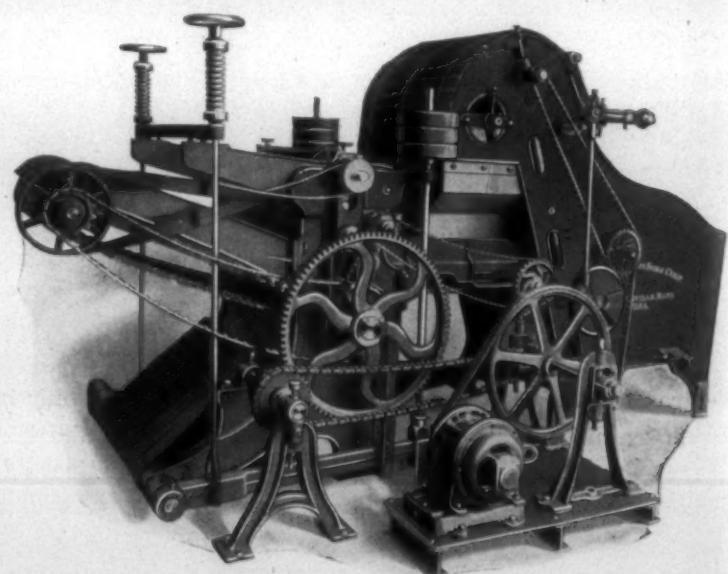
Acid Proof Bleaching Reels
Made of
Lead, Aluminum, Brass

These reels are of split construction so that they can be easily placed on shafting, any size bore required.

Large installations have been made in the most prominent bleacheries.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND DELIVERIES

BRIGGS-SHAFFNER COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.



Continuous Automatic Extractor

Remove the excess dye liquor from your cotton the modern way. Connect your Stock Drying Machine with the Continuous Extractor and eliminate the usual "backlash" between dyeing and drying. Circulars No. 143 and No. 146 mention some of the advantages in the use of this apparatus.

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP., Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
and Yarn Conditioning Machines*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 15, 1928

News of the Mill Villages

CLINTON, S. C.

Dr. Cornelison Claimed by Death.— *Lydia Mill News.*

Funeral services for Dr. George H. Cornelison, 58, one of the distinguished Presbyterian ministers of the South, who died suddenly of pneumonia at his home in New Orleans on Monday morning March 5th after an illness of only a few days, was held Thursday at 11 o'clock in the First Presbyterian church of Clinton, and interment followed in the Presbyterian cemetery.

Dr. Cornelison, served as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of New Orleans seventeen years, but two years ago he resigned this pastorate to become a member of the Home Mission Committee of the Presbytery, but continued to make his home in New Orleans.

He was an honor graduate of Davidson College after which he attended Columbia Seminary, Princeton University and also did graduate work in Scotland.

He has held pastorate at Malvern, Ark., Concord, N. C., Aiken, S. C., Nashville, Tenn., and New Orleans.

As a preacher he was greatly gifted and not only drew a large congregation but held them.

He sought the truth and with it only was he satisfied.

Dr. Cornelison married Miss Emma Bailey of Clinton, daughter of the late M. S. Bailey, who with two children survive him.

Their daughter Miss Rose, is a student of Columbia University, New York and their son, George H. Jr., holds a very prominent position with Lydia Mills and is one of the city's popular and esteemed young business men.

In addition to his widow and two children Dr. Cornelison leaves two sisters, Mrs. M. O. Dantzler and Mrs. J. L. McLees, of Orangeburg and a brother, Dr. C. A. Cornelison of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Cornelison will be greatly missed because as a minister he went

about his work and always exemplified his love for the people and fed them unstintingly on the word of God.

We all think the story "Truth Crushed to Earth," just fine, and we also like "Nobody's Business;" it's great.

Mr. A. C. Kinley, our head loom fixer moved to Westminster, S. C., this week.

We are glad to report little Gertie Lee Godfrey, who has been very sick, is up again.

Babe McGowan, our spindle plumber resigned his position here to take a similar position with the Mills Mill, No. 2, Woodruff, S. C. Listen "Babe," if you get homesick, come on back to Lydia.

We are sorry to report Mrs. Oscar Gotightly is very sick at present.

Mr. W. E. Caldwell, who has been sick for some time, is rapidly improving.

Mrs. W. N. Bobo and daughter, Myrtle, spent the week-end with Mr. W. P. Culbertson and family of Gross Hill.

Francis Sims, the three year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Sims died here March 7th, of pneumonia, and was laid to rest in the Lydia cemetery Thursday, March 8th.

Married, March 9th, Mr. Leonard Gilliam to Miss Myrtle Nix.

Mrs. Haskell Williams has returned to her home here after an extended visit to relatives in Anderson, S. C.

SMOKEY.

CARROLLTON, GA.

Mandeville Mill News.

We are running full time days, but have discontinued the night line.

O. H. Hay is our superintendent, with H. F. Wan an assistant. The overseers are as follows: In No. 2, W. T. Lovvorn, carder; T. C. Jones, spinner; James Doss, finishing. In No. 1—Geo. Pike, carder; Geo. Whitlock, spinner; J. R. Wynn, finishing.

Thos. Williamson is master mechanic; J. N. Muse is yard overseer; A. O. Post has charge of the flowers and shrubbery, and he certainly is doing some nice work.

The measles are raging at this place. I have just counted thirty-eight cases in the village.

Our welfare director, Mrs. Baker, has been kept busy, but she doesn't mind it.

P. A. Wynn has been sick for several days, but is able to be up again.

Our carpenter overseer, Mr. E. L. Adams seems to be all smiles over his two new granddaughters, Miriam Louise Cooper and Marie Adams.

Mr. Hay, our superintendent, is sporting a new Buick six.

UNCLE ANDY.

LANDIS, N. C.

Grandmother Walker Has a Surprise Birthday Party.

Rev. and Mrs. P. E. Parker, pastor of the M. E. church, visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. David-son last Sunday afternoon.

There was given a surprise birth-day dinner to Grandmother Walker last Sunday, March 4th, by the chil-dren. She was 81 years of age. Grandmother Walker has been sick for a long time and this cheered her up very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Collie Honeycutt's baby is seriously ill with bronchial pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Upright's baby is seriously ill, but a little improved at this writing.

The Landis Mills are still on full time.

Mr. Harry Best has been promoted from doffing to section hand on night time.

We had some new members at our Sunday school last Sunday and were very glad to have them. We like to see everybody go to church.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Rus-sell, Wednesday, March 7th, a daughter.

MONK.

Becky Ann's Own Page

A LEAP YEAR PROPOSAL

My dear Boy—"Leap Year" is now here
And I cannot resist the temptation, dear,
So I'm proposing to you by letter, Hoping your future may be better.
I have chosen you from all the rest, Because I know I love you best.
Speaking plainly, I'll make a good wife—
(They are hard to find in this troublesome life.)
I am blessed with skill and talents rare,
And of beauty—I have my share.
Now if my offer you decline,
I'll find a man who will be mine.
I'm really serious; don't think me funny;
What I want is a MAN, and not his money.
If you can guess who wrote you this,
Next time we meet you will get a kiss.
No need to tell you my address
You know the girl who loves you best.
You will answer this if you are wise.
Your loving girl, just

"GRAY-BLUE EYES."

(We are not running a matrimonial bureau, for we don't propose to get people into trouble. But we will publish just this one Leap Year proposal, and shall expect an invitation to the wedding (?).—Aunt Becky.)

IN DEFENSE OF "UNCLE JOE."

Churches Are Spending Too Much—Christ and His Disciples Preached Salvation Free.

"Uncle Joe"—a character in "Nobody's Business," as published in the HOME SECTION recently—has the sympathy of a correspondent who forgot to sign his name—therefore, we cannot publish the letter. It does seem that people would learn after awhile that they are wasting time and stamps in sending us unsigned articles.

This correspondent uses the Bible to strengthen his assertion that most preachers are paid too much and that it takes too much money to run the churches.

What was good enough for Christ and His disciples, should be good enough for preachers today; Christ didn't go to college, neither did he advocate sending men to college to "study for the ministry." When a man is called of God to preach, God will give him wisdom and words, and he WILL PREACH, regardless of big pay. More than that, such a man will never preach to empty benches. A man who "holds up Christ" will draw people unto Him."

The man who preaches for money will drive them from God and the church. Why it has gotten so there must be a PAID CHOIR!

"Uncle Joe"—and plenty others, belong to a group of people who simply can't get enough for a decent living for their own families. Through some strange decree of fate, hard work and small pay has made life almost unbearable. And then for somebody to come along and ask for money for a preacher who is living in luxury—is just about the limit of human endurance, and does keep people from going to church.

"Besides, in every community there are widows and their children who should, according to the Bible, be our first thought. Charity begins at home; but it needn't stop there;—there is always some needy person close by. Do we look after the needy in our community? That is more important than fine churches and high-salaried preachers."

Something along the line of the above is what the correspondent wanted to say.

DO YOU WANT SOME FINE DAHLIA BULBS?

Have visited Mrs. M. L. Connor, the champion dahlia grower of her county; she knows of our ambition to see more and more beautiful flowers in our mill villages. And, Mrs. Connor is willing to co operate with us in an endeavor to spread beauty, kindly consenting to sell to readers of the HOME SECTION,—dahlia bulbs, while they last, at the following SPECIAL PRICES:

Red, yellow, purple, variegated and mixed colors, at 10 cents per bulb, or \$1.00 for 1 dozen bulbs.

Look in your seed catalogs and see what you save. Mrs. Connor takes first prizes when her dahlias are placed on exhibit, and these special prices are for HOME SECTION readers only. Send orders direct to Mrs. Connor, Route 4, Kings Mountain, N. C.

"AUNT BECKY."

LET'S BE CONSISTENT.

Marvin R. Reese, of Greer, S. C., in a letter to the Textile Tribune, asks this question: "Are we really dry?" He makes a sensible suggestion that the whiskey drinker or buyer receive the same sentence that is given bootleggers. After all, the "users" are the ones who make bootleggers, and the only way to uproot and kill an evil is to destroy the foundations on which it is built.

If a straight chaingang sentence should be the inevitable sentence

for buyers and sellers of whiskey and the like—and if the same sentence should be imposed on those selling and carrying guns, lawlessness would be greatly diminished.

It is a terrible state of affairs when "leading" citizens and State officials violate the Volstead law with immunity by drinking whiskey when they please—while those who sell it are made to pay the penalty. Let's have more consistency in dealing with law breakers.

WHAT GEE McGEE KNOWS ABOUT FLAPPERS

"Say has Gee McGee come yet?" The call comes from the linotype department, each operator trying to be first to get Mr. McGee's copy.—anxious to see what he has said this time.

"The Way of a Maid"—is his contribution this week and next week it will probably be "The Way of a Wife;"—for, when Mrs. McGee finds out how much he knows about flappers,—Goodnight!

But doesn't everybody enjoy "Nobody's Business?" Sure! And here's hoping that the wife remains blissfully ignorant of the husband's so intimate knowledge of "the ways of a maid!"

MT. HOLLY'S BIG MAN.

There is one big man in Mt. Holly. He is D. A. Hoover, carder and assistant superintendent at Nims Cotton Mill. He weighs 322 and is still growing.

We figure that he must be a brother or near relative of Mr. Herbert Hoover, of "food supply fame," and must have sampled all the foodstuffs for him. No man could grow that large on common rations and three meals a day.

His Opinion.

Landlady: "How do you like your room as a whole?"

Lodger: "As a hole, it's all right, but as a room it's rotten!"

LAUREL HILL, N. C.

Springfield Plant—Morgan Mills.

The girls have cleaned up the basketball grounds and will start playing soon, and with so many young people in our village we are sure of fine games.

Miss Lucy Worrell, of East Laurinburg, spent last week-end with Mrs. Snead. "Aunt Becky," you will remember her as the sister of Mr. John Worrell, in whose home you used to visit, and have so much fun.

Messrs. Bill Price and Daniel Dea-

ton, of Raeford, were visiting the writer last Sunday.

Miss Fannie Clark, of Hamlet, who is taking hospital training, visited her aunt, Mrs. Henry Driggers, last week.

The Sewing Club met with Misses Ina Lee and Nina B. Cook last Monday night.

Mrs. John Salmon has been seriously ill, but is rapidly recovering.

Miss Mollie Hargrove entertained 15 girls of her Sunday school class last Wednesday night. We hiked a mile to "Miss Mollie's," played games and enjoyed delicious refreshments. Miss Lee Austin won the prize for putting a bow on a man's neck—the "man" being a picture.

Mr. James Snead and wife and little Billy, of Alma, were Sunday guests of Mrs. Snead.

I enjoyed reading the news from Millen, Ga., as I have many friends there.

BIDDIE.

KERSHAW, S. C.

Kershaw Cotton Mill.

Our night school came to a close Thursday night, and we sure had a good time. We had lots of refreshments, prepared by Miss Simson, one of the day school teachers. Our band gave a concert and we had some speeches. Oh! We just had a "good time,"—that's all. I am sure everybody present enjoyed themselves. We owe Messrs. M. G. Patton and T. E. Lattimore congratulations for carrying on this work so faithfully. I am sure each student was well paid for all his efforts to improve.

Mr. M. A. Crolley visited Lancaster, S. C., Saturday on business.

Mr. T. E. Lattimore spent the week-end with his parents at Shelby, N. C.

Miss Sadie Phillips is on the sick list this week, but hope she will soon be back on her feet again soon.

The three-weeks-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Small died this week after a short illness.

A READER.

MILLEN, GA.

Master Mechanic Loses Finger.

We have missed the measles so we have very little sickness at present. We are having some real spring days down here in Georgia.

Mr. Cleve Ammons the master mechanic, had a very distressing accident last week; got one of his fingers cut off; but he is getting along fine at present.

Mr. O. F. White who has been doing some overhauling here is leaving today for his home in Wilmington, N. C., to spend a few days before going to Fayetteville, N. C., to do some work for the Morgan Company there.

Mr. Willie Babb and Miss Viola Anthony motored to Augusta, Sunday p. m., to bring Miss Anothny's mother back who has been spending some time there.

Mr. Lewis Harwick moved his family here from Laurel Hill, N. C. We are glad to have them with us.

Mr. E. C. Gwaltney of Laurinburg, N. C., our general manager, is spending a few days here.

"Aunt Becky," I like your story just fine, every one gets better and better. Hurry up Aunt Becky and give all your correspondents a pen-name. Who knows? We might be famous!

Elma.

DILLON, S. C.

Textile Corporation, Mill No. 2.

Some shade trees have recently been set out, with a view to further beautifying our mill and village.

The superintendents and overseers of Mills Nos. 1 and 2 had a fish fry Saturday.

The Ladies' Social Hour Sewing Club of Mills Nos. 1 and 2 have a meeting every Wednesday evening. The Girls' Sewing Club is running a race with them. The one who wins is to be "set up" by the loser.

Last Thursday, two weeks, the Sewing Clubs gave an oyster supper, which was much enjoyed by the people of Mills Nos. 1 and 2.

"BEE."

UNIONTOWN, ALA.

Church Services — Candy Party — Other Social Features — Personals.

Will soon be ready to go to weaving mops. We are growing every day. Have put on another overseer. Mr. W. B. Owen, of Greenville, S. C., is overseer of spinning.

Mr. G. W. Miller is overseer of twisting, warping, winding and finishing department.

Everybody in our little town seems well and happy.

Master Morris Funderburk's many friends are glad to have him home and almost well after an operation.

Mrs. Morgan Smith, of Bellview, is the guest of Miss Lillie Guthrie.

Messrs. V. S. Yelverton, W. B. Owens, G. W. Miller and Theo. Pibil motored to Selma Saturday afternoon.

A revival is going on at the Second Baptist church, with Mr. Duckworth preaching.

Last Tuesday night Mrs. Mittie Phillips gave a candy-making party, which was enjoyed by all. Candy was made for Mr. Walter Phillips, who is at State Normal School, Florence, Ala. Thanks to Mrs. Phillips for such a nice time. The following were the guests: Mr. and Mrs. Albert Nance, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Yel-

verton, Misses Lenona Combs, Alice Combs, Margaret Buckner, Barbara McRae, Ocella Smiley, Eurea Yelverton, Gladys Russell, Fannie Thornhill, Odie Thornhill, Annie M. Gates, Inez Gates; Messrs. Theo. Pibil, Autry Funderburk, David Leon, Preston McRae, Roscoe Anderson, Billie Adderson, Standard Olds, Clyde Olds, Henry Wilkerson, Willie B. Givins, Ollie McHaney, Castle McHaney.

Friday night two tables of games were enjoyed at the home of Miss Margaret Buckner. A delightful course of hot chocolate was served. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Albert Nance, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Yelverton, Miss Barbara McRae, Miss Alice Combs, Miss Lenora Combs, Mr. Theo. Pibil, Mr. Roscoe Anderson, Mr. Ollie McHaney.

Mrs. J. W. Buckner's garden has begun to look like good old summer time.

The "S. O. L." Sunday school class met at the home of the teacher, Mrs. G. W. Miller; lesson studied; games played; fruit served. All reported a nice time and wanted to know when they would meet again.

"Little Willie's" and "Blue Bird's" letters read with much interest. Hope to hear from our neighbors often.

BILLIE JOE.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

News From Various Communities.

Owing to so much sickness, especially measles and chickenpox, among the children, the attendance has fallen off considerably in all the Sunday schools and church services.

Most everybody is on the mend and the children are about all through with measles, so the pastors and superintendents are urging a full attendance again.

A B. Y. P. U. Study Course will begin at the Second Baptist church Monday night, with Rev. R. L. Chany teacher.

The East End School resumed work Monday, after giving a week's vacation while measles were so bad.

The other schools in town did not close but have been badly crippled. We are glad to say that most everyone is able to be back on duty.

"Aunt Becky" was a welcome visitor to Kings Mountain Wednesday. Hope next time you come you can make your visit with this scribe a little longer. Sure did enjoy the little while you were here. Come again.

The pavement is to be extended from town to the Park Yarn Mill in the near future.

Mrs. C. J. Gault, Mrs. J. B. Mauney, Miss Edith Bennett and Mr. Boyce Gault were Gastonia visitors Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Z. F. Cranford attended the funeral of little Faith Louise Ader near Lexington last Thursday.

Rev. C. J. Black, who was real sick

for some time, is much improved. He says he thinks he can preach a real sermon next Sunday. He is still taking treatment from Dr. J. S. Hood at Gastonia and goes over there every few days.

Mr. C. L. Navy has opened up a shoe shop near the old mill.

Fred, Jr., the five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Neal, died Monday with measles. He was buried Tuesday in the City Cemetery.

A two-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Collins, of the Dilling Mill, died Monday with measles and pneumonia and was carried near Belmont Tuesday for burial. Rev. W. H. Pless and a preacher (we did not learn his name) from Belmont conducted the funeral. Three other children in the family are real sick.

Little Faith Louise Ader, reported seriously sick last week, died Thursday and was carried Friday to Mt. Olivet Methodist church, near Lexington, for burial. Rev. R. M. Hoyle conducted a short funeral service here and the presiding elder had charge of the funeral at the church. She was the daughter of Rev. O. P. Ader, pastor of Central Methodist church.

Mr. and Mrs. John Leigh and son visited his mother and other relatives out near Shelby over the weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mauney, Miss Violet Ellison and Mrs. King visited Miss Freda King at the hospital in Gastonia Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Conner and children, Mrs. R. C. Ganff, Mr. Curtis McGhee and children, and Mrs. C. L. Navy visited Mrs. R. C. Navy at the Mercy Hospital in Charlotte Sunday.

Miss Lunett Odom, a student at Boiling Springs High School, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Odom.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Jenkins and children, of the Dover Mill, Shelby, spent the week-end here with her father, Mr. C. P. Goforth.

Mrs. Ardie Starnes has returned from Charlotte, where she spent some time with her brother, Mr. R. C. Navy.

POLLY.

FRIES, VA.

Georgia Cracker Explains His Silence.

Have been hibernating since the last of January with a stubborn old chronic case of the flu and not able to get out until the last few days, so haven't written anything from this section, which once was the favorite hunting ground of old Daniel Boone and his companions.

Mr. A. H. Bahnson, treasurer and general manager of the Washington Mills Company, Winston-Salem, N.C., was over to see us last week.

Mr. F. W. Lowe left us a few days ago, having accepted a position at

the Mooresville (N. C.) Cotton Mills as production manager. We shall miss Mr. Lowe on our ball team this summer as well as in our work and social activities.

"Aunt Becky," here's something that will interest you more than usual news items. A revival meeting has just closed at the Methodist church here, which was conducted by an evangelist, Rev. Mr. Houts, and his wife, of the Holston Conference. The meeting ran a little over three weeks, so good was the interest. Rev. Mr. Holdway, the pastor, told me there had been counted 356 conversions and reclamations. To an old citizen such as I, the effect of this meeting on our community is easily observed; and, we believe the good that has been accomplished will have a lasting hold on the morals of the people in this section. No system of government or scientific man-made rules for man's guidance for correct living can ever equal the old-time and everlasting power of the Holy Spirit.

Dr. John C. Phipps, our physician, has just had an operation for appendicitis and is convalescing nicely at his country home near Galax. During his absence we have a doctor Jones, of the Hygea Hospital, of Richmond, Va., here with us.

Mr. E. J. Baker, secretary of our Y. M. C. A., has been confined to his room for several days, but is improving.

Our leadership class, composed of all foremen, second hands and section men, has suspended regular weekly meetings during the revival. They will continue from next Friday on.

Our mud pikes are somewhat drying out now and the old "T" Bone Lizzies and automobiles are beginning to venture out a little further from home.

GA. CRACKER.

CHEROKEE, S. C.

Death of Mr. Brindle and Other News of Interest.

Our mill is still running full time, and we have very little to complain of, as there is hardly any sickness.

Mrs. Alma Martin has recovered sufficiently to be carried from the Gaffney hospital to the home of her sister in that city.

Miss Logan, of the school faculty, was recently called to the bedside of her mother, in her home in Blacksburg.

Mr. Marvin Parkman has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving.

Little Vardell Wisher has returned home after an operation in the Gaffney hospital, and is doing nicely, to the delight of his friends.

Messrs. C. F. Grant and C. R. Byers, recently treated their second hands

and section men to an oyster supper.

Miss Ruth Burgess is much improved after an attack of appendicitis.

After a few day's visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Byers Miss Rhea Byers has returned to her studies in King's Business College, Charlotte, N. C.

Beulah Byers celebrated her 8th birthday by entertaining a number of her little friends. Games were played and refreshments were served.

The Blue Bird Sewing Club met with their president, Miss Sybil Grant, last Tuesday afternoon. After the business hour games were enjoyed and refreshments served by Miss Polly Martin, leader, and Mrs. C. F. Grant.

Messrs. J. T. Jewell and J. B. Bradford, attended the weavers meeting at Clemson College.

Everybody has been wondering what had become of our superintendent, Mr. Jewell, and we've just discovered that he has a new radio—and of course that's the answer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Rhodes of Williamston, S. C., spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Grant.

The Ladies' Missionary Society held their last meeting in the home of Mrs. Denny Harding, who, after the business hour, served refreshments.

The Sixth and Seventh grades are practicing for an entertainment to be staged in the school house soon.

The many friends of Mrs. Robbins are delighted to see her out again after being confined to her home with measles.

Polly, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bradford, broke her arm at school Tuesday.

The Music Club will hold their next meeting with Miss Cornelia Gallman.

The Athena Club, met at the teachers cottage Wednesday afternoon. Their leader, Miss Polly Martin, taught the mysteries of salad making. Their next meeting will be the 16th.

Death Claims Mr. J. H. Brindle.

Funeral services were held at Henrietta Baptist church Saturday afternoon, for Mr. J. H. Brindle, followed by interment in a nearby cemetery. He had been for some time connected with Henrietta Mills, and the last six months was overseer the cloth room here. Appendicitis, caused his death. Since coming to Cherokee, he had made many friends. He was loyal to his church, and had only missed three services in five years. He died as he lived, trusting in God. He was only 28 years of age, and is survived by his wife—formerly Miss Gertrude Sargent of Caroteen) and one little daughter, 18 months old. He also leaves a mother, two brothers, two sisters and a host of friends.

Mrs. C. F. Grant.

Truth Crushed To Earth

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS
(Continued from Last Week)

But for two weeks, Ralph Helderman stubbornly refused to go to either church; then on Saturday, John Ergle met him on the street, wrung his hand cordially and said he had been looking for him at church.

"Won't you come tomorrow?" he asked.

"May I come early and have a talk with you?" Ralph continued, Yankee fashion.

"That you may. I believe I'm going to have the pleasure of receiving you into the church," smiled the preacher.

"Will you accept me,—and put me to work?"

"Is thy heart right with God?"

"I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and the Savior of the world—and I—believe,—I know he saves me!" whispered Ralph, a great light shining in his eyes as he made this confession, while John Ergle held his hand in a firm grip, and thrilled with pleasure over the boy's earnestness.

"Thank God! And what kind of work do you want to do, my brave and ready soldier?"

"I want to help you fight the evil forces in this wicked city," said Ralph.

For a few moments the men stood and gazed into each other's faces.

"You may," said John Ergle very earnestly, "come ready for the ordinance of Baptism."

The minister said nothing about his meeting with Ralph, or his engagement before the hour for service, but had a serious talk with Virginia, who was to be baptized that Sunday morning, on her confession of faith the previous Thursday night at prayer meeting.

So it was a surprise to Virginia when Ralph joined the church, giving his experience in a clear convincing tone of voice, and it was a beautiful sight when both went down in the pool together to be "buried with Christ in baptism, and resurrected to newness of life."

John Ergle invited Ralph to dinner, but he blushed in confusion, glancing toward Virginia, who was in animated conversation with her Sunday school teacher, seemingly oblivious of his presence, and begged to be excused till some other time.

Ralph wanted to be alone to study the literature that John Ergle had given him, and to think out the plans for work that he and John had mapped out. He must find out how many young men would join a secret "Law and Order Society," pledging their hearty support.

The time passed rapidly for Virginia; sewing for herself and Mother Ergle, who was amazed and delighted with her talent in this direction,—visiting the Ransomes, and with John's help, teaching Jimmie how to convert dry goods boxes and barrels into useful home furnishings,

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SPRING GARDEN FEVER.

I am glad to see so many people hustling around making preparations to grow their own vegetables thru the Spring garden method. Florida vegetables at New York prices make all of us anxious to gather our own truck from our own little back yard. I did this thing two years ago, that is—all except gather the truck. (There was none to gather).

I recall how interested I was in that garden. I bought posts and wire and hired a good cigarette smoker to build a fence for me. He worked 5 hours a day and smoked 5 hours a day and charged me for 11 hours. He sharpened his saw 4 different times while he was fencing for me. But the job cost me only \$43.25 and about half my religion.

I walked out to my garden one morning after having been as busy as a woman at a rummage sale all the previous week—getting things planted, and I observed my neighbor's old rooster and his 6 wives sitting (not setting) upon the fence, and they were conversing about as follows: "Well, won't this be nice. I hope the old fool will plant corn over there and English peas over there and lettuce over there. And the ground is so soft, and looks just right for scratching."

I "shooed" the flock back toward home with a rock, but they continued to visit my garden just the same. They would scratch up 2 rows of seed while I was planting one. That bunch of fowls could have dug the Panama canal in 3 months. They were so systematic; they took everything by rows. The old rooster would raise sand if a hen overlooked a hill of anything.

I permitted my patience to prevail and finally got up a few sprouts here and there. The moles rooted subways in every direction. No seed or plant seemed able to escape them and the chickens, but as I said—I saw a few signs of my efforts. A week before my Irish potatoes cracked the crust, there were 987 potato bugs encamped around each prospect. They ate the stuff so fast, not a plant ever got its head an inch above the ground.

Then came worms of all kinds, colors, and appetites. Ants ate a thousand holes thru the leaves of my only cabbage. That cabbage looked like a lace table cover. Then it began to rain, and my wife couldn't get a chance to hoe any. When it cleared off, I ventured out there. Nutgrass was 3 feet high, Johnson grass and Bermuda hay had conquered everything from my sunflower to my squash vine. I found 2 peas and 1 onion and a sprig of mustard, and that's all I found. No price is too high now for me to pay for "shipped in" vegetables. They are cheaper at 4 dollars a bite than trying to raise them in your back yard.

while a pretty lady welfare worker instructed Mrs. Ransome in the art of house-keeping, cooking, mending, etc., made the days fly all too swiftly. It would soon be September and school time, and Virginia wanted to work.

Ralph Helderman came regularly to church and Sunday school, but had never been to the parsonage. He belonged to the Sr. Baraca class, Virginia to the Philatheus, and the rivalry between the two classes kept things lively.

Marjorie Loring was coming soon,—in fact, would be on hand for the Baraca-Philathea picnic the last Saturday in August. Virginia had taken great pride in helping to clean house, and get the company room ready for the beautiful Northern girl, though a pang of jealous regret just would surge through her, when she looked forward and saw the quiet home life and interesting study hours, broken up by one who would assuredly demand all of John's time and attention.

"Oh God, keep my heart free from envious thoughts," she pleaded, adding another flower to the vases in Marjorie's room, or some other little favor, every time her heart rebelled. "But how I do wish she wasn't coming!" And in the secret depths of her heart, Mother Ergle had the same wish.

But John looked forward with boyish eagerness to the hour when he must meet the fair friend of days gone by, and finally rushed to the station an hour ahead of time.

CHAPTER XI

Virginia in a white middy suit and blue tie, her yellow hair braided and coiled around her head, made a lovely picture as she stood back shyly and respectfully waiting for Mother Ergle to meet her guest first.

Marjorie Loring in a chick blue linen coat suit, handsomely embroidered, with white hat, gloves, silk hosiery and dainty slippers, showed no signs of having traveled twenty-four hours; evidently she had made a careful toilet before leaving her train.

She was irresistibly pretty with her rich complexion and dark brown eyes which held shadowy depths, a decided contrast to Virginia's type, and John Ergle seemed to think of this as he made the introductions and glanced from one to the other, his eyes lingering on Virginia in evident perplexity, as she welcomed Marjory with carefully studied and perfect grace, a bright red spot burning in her fair cheeks, her blue eyes almost black with suppressed emotion or excitement.

A low laugh with barbed note, rippled from the lips of Marjory Loring as with a glance and little nod, she offered the tips of her fingers, to Virginia and turned toward John.

"Mercy! John, your adopted daugh—I mean sister,—can hardly be called 'a child.' Really, if circumstances were different, I might consider her a rival!"

"Rival nothing!" said Mother Ergle. "Come on and see how Virgie's primped up your room. I guess you are purty tired, an' will want to rest a bit before supper."

"Supper? Oh, I remember now; we call it dinner up North. Yes, I am a bit tired, but a good bath and fresh linen will make me O. K. I guess my trunk will be here soon. John, bring my bag, please." John obeyed with alacrity.

Virginia gazed after them, fascinated by the woman's beauty; yet there was a vague intuition which gave her uneasiness. When John returned, he placed his hands on Virginia's shoulders, holding her off at arm's length and gazed searchingly into her face:

"What are your first impressions, Virginia?" he asked seriously.

"She is the most beautiful creature I have even seen," Virginia answered slowly.

"Is that all?" he smiled.

"Isn't that enough?"

"She's a wonderfully gifted and talented woman."

"I am sure she is," Virginia agreed. "But oh! We can't go on with my studies any more."

"Well, it's only a week 'till school time, and you are fully prepared to pass exams. for 10th grade,—you queer little self-taught girl."

"I don't want to go to school, please. I want to work in the mill. Mr. Ralph says I can make \$18.00 per week almost from the start—and lots more a little later, if I'll try. Please let me work and help you to feed and clothe me. I'm strong and healthy and I'll just love the work. I'll study every night, too, and maybe you'll find time to help me over the really hard places."

"Mr. Ralph!" And when did you see and talk with him about this?"

"This very afternoon. I was gathering roses near the gate, he was passing and asked if I had even seen the greenhouse and flowers at Cosmos Cotton Mill. Then I asked him about the girls there, and their work. That's how it came about. But I've long wanted to work in the cotton mill, and Mother Ergle doesn't think badly of my plan."

The preacher frowned and looked from the window. Deep down in his heart he knew that he would have a hard time making both ends meet, now that Marjory had come; but every fibre of his soul revolted at the thought of Virginia going to work in the mill.

"I'll think about it, and try to see it from your point of view, Virgie," he said at last.

Mother Ergle came from Marjorie's room and she and Virginia went to the dining room to put the finishing touches to the table, each silent and preoccupied, and wondering over her heaviness of heart.

Through the open door they had a glimpse of Marjorie, "freshened up," her hair beautifully dressed, her eyes sparkling, her cheeks dimpling as she came into the sitting room where John was, and both hands outstretched to him and asked:

"Well, old dear, am I presentable?" Her thin voile waist was extremely low cut, and the sleeves did not reach half way to her pretty elbows. John took her hands and

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

Calhoun Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The night school was given a banquet last Friday night. Mr. L. R. Richardson will give a banquet to all the school trustees and their wives Thursday night, March 8.

Mr. J. J. Cheatham, the overseer of spinning, has had a new home built.

Mrs. Furman Milford died March 5th, and her death is mourned by all who knew her. She has been sick for many years. Her two small children, Victor and Martha, have measles.

The basketball girls have disbanded for this season.

"ROSEBUD."

SELMA, ALA.

Sunset Textile Mills Village News.

Since our last writing the young folks are getting busy. The girls have organized a club called "Lucky Girls." On Saturday night, February 25th, they gave a tacky party, which brought them a nice little profit. Soft drinks, sandwiches and candies were sold. Mrs. Joe Johnson won the prize for the tackiest girl and Fred Mott, for the tackiest boy.

The boys have organized a Boys' Club and are planning to put on a minstrel soon. They think they will get ahead of us girls, but we'll sight them to that. Good luck, boys, but we will keep up with you. Just wait and see.

A village beautifying contest began Saturday. The judges spent some time here Saturday morning and will return July 1st, when the contest will close with the awarding of several prizes.

Mr. J. B. Davis, Sr., has been very ill, but is some better now. We hope to see him out again soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Thornhill and children motored to Uniontown Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Kate Kelley, of Mobile, who is making her home with her daughter, Mrs. P. C. Bucklew, of the Alabama Textile Mills, was the week-end guest of Mrs. R. W. Rogers.

Mr. C. P. Dickerson, Mrs. Otis Dickerson and Miss Ethel May Dickerson, of Montgomery, were the week-end guests of Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Odom.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. E. W. Miller, father of Mrs. G. W. Thornton, which occurred in Montgomery recently.

The Men's Bible Class has on a contest of "red and blue," the winning side to be entertained by the losers at the close of the six weeks' contest.

They can't beat the Ladies' Class, for they are planning a banquet soon.

"BLUE BIRD."

ELBERTON, GA.

Elberton Cotton Mills.

Mr. Elmer Wright and Miss Beatrice Sharpton were married last Saturday evening and left for Anderson, S. C., to spend a few days.

Mr. Ellis Boswell and family, from White Hall, Ga., were visiting in Elberton last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Haskell McCurley preached here last Saturday night to a large congregation.

Miss Clara Attaway and Miss Jewell Townsend, two talented young girls, have promised

to sing a special song at our next preaching night at the Second Baptist Church.

Prof. T. R. Crawford, of Lavonia, Ga., is visiting friends and relatives in Elberton this week. He is the publisher of a good little song book.

The company is taking out 62 old looms and putting in new 40-inch Draper looms in their places.

Mr. Oles Seamore is on the sick list this week. We hope he will soon recover.

Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Cooper were visiting relatives in White Hall, Ga., last Sunday.

We are all glad when the HOME SECTION comes. We like to read the news from other mills.

B. W. J.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Smyre Community News.

On Thursday evening, March 1st, the Senior League had their monthly social in the Men's Class Room. The meeting was in charge of Mrs. A. W. Lynch, fourth department superintendent, who led the games. A good crowd of young people was present and all declared that it was the best social the league had held.

Fifteen of our young people attended the County League meeting held at Bessemer City last Friday night, and report a wonderful meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Colette have the sympathy of their many friends in the death of their baby girl, Evelyn, which occurred last Friday night. The little one had measles followed by complications.

The Busy Bee Club girls met with Misses Gertrude, Gwendolyn and Mona Joy on last Monday evening. Following the business meeting, a very pleasant social hour was enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Vanpelt and son, Dean, visited the former's sister, Mrs. Lillie Patterson, who is a patient at the Charlotte Sanitorium.

Rev. W. B. Whaley, of East Gastonia, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Connor Sunday.

Mrs. Delia Triplett spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Noah Sherrill, Hickory, N. C.

Mr. W. D. Pennington was the dinner guest Sunday of Mr. Vester Pennington, of the Avon Mill community.

Miss Grace Thomas spent the week-end with Mrs. Zona Heavener, of the Arlington Mill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Barbee, of Cramerton; Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Barbee, of Mount Holly; Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Lutz, of Belmont; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Smith, of Charlotte, were visitors in the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Barbee Sunday.

Mr. R. D. Short and son, Glenn, and Lester Whitner were visitors in Charlotte Sunday afternoon.

Misses Gertrude and Mabel Joy were visitors in Mount Holly Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Paul and Miss Mina Rhinehart are ill with measles at this time.

Mrs. W. M. Bagwell is on the sick list this week, much to the regret of her many friends.

Mr. M. G. Ewing, who has been sick for the past two weeks, is not able to be back to his work yet.

Mrs. J. P. Rowland, who is a patient at the Sanitorium, expects to return to her home the latter part of the week, to the delight of her friends.

You can buy a dog with money, but it takes love to put a wag in its tail.

swept her with a grave, critical gaze; she was still wearing the pretty blue linen skirt.

"Majory, in the old days we bargained to always speak frankly and courageously—to be ourselves naturally and honestly,—I believe?"

"Yes, John," and for a moment her eyes wavered from his, "and let's stick to that bargain,—'cause I feel in my bones that I shall be wanting to say lots of things, to you," smiling at him archly. "You big handsome man! Oh, but you haven't answered my question."

"Very well, Majory: From your waist down, you are presentable," very gravely.

"Oh!" she laughed. "Aren't preachers human? Don't fashions appeal to them at all? My! It's terrible to find that in seeking to please I have committed a big blunder right in the beginning! Be good now, — take that naughty accusation back. Why, this waist is lovely!"

"It's a beauty,—so are you, Majory;—and preachers,—one preacher, at least,—is very, very human," John Ergle said very humbly, his eyes feasting on her beauty.

"Oh, John, it's great to be here with you—after all the long years of silence between us; but you are so wonderfully changed, I'm going to have to get acquainted all over again. I can't realize that you are the same boy, I caught that day with my hook! Do you remember what kind of pants you wore?" coquettishly.

"Overalls," said John, promptly.

Marjorie lifted a locket which hung on a slender gold chain, and opened it:

"Look," she said very softly and shyly. John looked and beheld a tiny bit of blue denim in the gold case. Amazed, he gazed at her speechless. Silently, and avoiding his gaze, she closed the locket just as Virginia called them to the present by announcing supper.

"Girls dote on souvenirs," John said, dryly.

Marjory was frankly pleased with John; he was a decided novelty. She was pleased with her room and graciously praised the splendid supper, which graced the handsome round dining table. She was delighted to know that she would be in a big picnic on the morrow, then began to plan in her own mind what she should wear, finally deciding on white.

"Oh, you won't enjoy yourself at all unless you wear something you are not afraid to sit down in," said Virginia: "I'm going to wear a dark blue serge skirt and white middy; then I can sit on the grass and romp and play with perfect freedom."

"That's very well for you, child," said Marjory patronizingly; "but I shall not care to sit on the grass nor to romp. I shall wear this. It has a very modest neck and long sleeves, and John will like it."

"I'm sure he will," agreed Virginia graciously, turning back to her task of helping Mother Ergle pack her picnic basket, a little shaft of pain darting through her heart.

"Where do we go and how to we get there?" Marjory queried.

(Continued Next Week)